September 7, 1758. NUMB. 1550.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Extract of a Letter from Louiſbourg, dated from the Camp at the Light-houſe Point, on the Eaſt Side of that Place, Auguſt 4, 1758.

IT gives me the greateſt Pleaſure, in having the Happineſs to wiſh you Joy, which I do with all my Heart, for the late Succeſs of his Majeſty's Forces in this Quarter. Britiſh Colours once more adorn the Walls of Louiſbourg; the Garriſon ſurrendered the 27th of laſt Month to General Amherſt, all Priſoners of War, except the Inhabitants, who are to be tranſported to France. The Iſland of St. John is included in the Capitulation to be delivered up to the Engliſh. The Number of the Garriſon conſiſted, at the Time of its Surrender, as follows.

	233	Officers.
	2757	Soldiers.
	1300	Sick Sailors.
	1100	Well Ditto.

	5390	Priſoners of War, to be ſent to England.
About	1800	Inhabitants, to be tranſported to France.

Total	7190	

We have taken 800 Pieces of Cannon, including thoſe of the ſeveral Ships; 10,000 Stand of Small Arms, and 10 Colours; a Number of Mortars, large and ſmall, and more Ammunition than we brought out for the Siege. We have killed between 1500 and 2000 of our Enemy, including the Inhabitants, Men, Women, and Children; burnt the Citadel, with the Church and Barracks therein, to the Ground. Their fine new Barrack, in the Eaſt Part of the Town, underwent the ſame Fate; in ſhort we made the whole City a Heap of Ruins, having thrown down moſt of the Houſes, and thoſe that remain ſtanding are all ſhattered to Pieces, not one of them but ſeveral Cannon have gone through. A few Days before the Garriſon ſurrendered, we made the Town ſo warm by the continual firing of Cannon, and throwing Bombs, and killed ſo many of the Enemy, that they could not carry out their Dead, but buried Numbers of them in the Streets, which they will be obliged to take up and bury in a proper Place.

We have been bleſſed with the greateſt Succeſs imaginable, from the Time of our Diſembarkation, until the Time we became Maſters of Louiſbourg, as you will ſee by the following Relation. The Enemy thinking the Preſervation of the Place depended, in a great Meaſure, in preventing and obſtructing the Landing of our Troops, had ſpared no Pains to fortify every Place along Gabarous Bay, and the Eaſtward of Louiſbourg Harbour, where there was the leaſt Appearance of our landing with Safety, with ſtrong Breaſtworks, mounted with Cannon, and the Space between the Breaſtworks and the Water-ſide, was filled with all Kinds of Rubbiſh, ſo as to render our Approaches, after we had landed, as difficult as poſſible. Poſſeſſed of theſe Advantages, the Enemy lay in Readineſs to receive us, whenever we ſhould attempt to land, which we did on the 8th of June laſt. Our Troops got into the Longboats and Barges belonging to the Ships of War, and Tranſports, about two o'Clock in the Morning, ſo as to be ready to attack the Enemy at Day-break. Brigadier General Wolfe commanded the firſt Party that were to land, being upwards of 3000 Grenadiers, Highlanders, Light-armed Infantry and Rangers; Brigadier General Lawrence commanded the ſecond Party, of about the ſame Number, and was to back General Wolfe immediately on his getting on Shore; the third Diviſion under the Command of Brigadier General Whitmore, who was to the Right of the other two, to make a Feint, and draw off the Enemy that Way; all Things being thus prepared, and the Morning very fair, juſt as the glorious Sun made its Appearance, the Enemy firing off their Cannon, and throwing Bombs at our Troops in the Boats, they had ſcarce made a Beginning, when the Signal was given on our Side, and immediately the Kennington, Gramont, Diana, Shannon, Sutherland, and Squirrel, began a very heavy and ſmart Fire, to cover the Landing of our Troops. Nothing was now ſeen or heard but Flakes of Fire, Clouds of Smoke, and Rebellowing of Cannon on our Part; and of Bombs, Cannon and Small-Arms on the Enemy's; and in the Midſt of all this Fire and Smoke, white winged Meſſengers of Death were whiſtling thro' the Air. Brigadier General Wolfe, with his Party, puſhed forward, with all poſſible Speed, to Freſh Water Cove (now called Kennington Cove, from the Ship that cannonaded the Enemy's Works there) under an exceeding heavy Fire both of Cannon and Muſquetry, which the Enemy ſaluted them with in a furious Manner, as they drew near the Shore; notwithſtanding which, our Troops approached with great Bravery and Reſolution, and finding it impracticable to land up the Cove, the Grenadiers and Highlanders made to the Left, while the Light-armed Infantry and Rangers made to the Right. They ran their Boats againſt the craggy Rocks, and climbed up to the Top. The Light-armed Infantry were the firſt on Shore, and Grenadiers the ſecond. They had no ſooner gained Footing, than they immediately fixed their Bayonets, forced the Enemy's Breaſt-works, who, on ſeeing our Men on both Sides of them, thought they were ſurrounded, and were ſtruck with ſuch a Panick, that they fled with the greateſt Precipitation into the Woods, and made the beſt of their Way to the Garriſon. This Cove was defended with 1500 Regulars, Canadians, and a few Indians. The Reſolution of our Troops in advancing towards the Enemy, without firing a ſingle Muſquet, until they were on the Shore, muſt certainly have intimidated them much, and occaſioned making ſo feeble a Reſiſtance, when our Troops were once landed; ſcarce ever was an Enterprize undertaken, attended with greater Difficulty, in which the Event proved more ſucceſsful. Our Men were not only ſubject to the Fire of the Enemy, but were in imminent Danger of being daſhed to Pieces againſt the Rocks by the Greatneſs of the Surff, which forced many of our Boats on them, and ſtove them, by which Means we had ſeveral of our Men drowned; beſides, the Rocks were extremely rough, and hard to climb, being almoſt perpendicular. The Enemy have ſaid, none but Engliſhmen or Mad-men, would have attempted what we did. We loſt in landing 2 Officers killed, one drowned, aud two wounded; alſo one Officer of the Navy, about 30 Men killed, and about 40 wounded and drowned, the greateſt Part drowned. We killed 4 or 5 Officers, and ſeveral of their Men, and took three Grenadier Officers, and about 40 Priſoners: General Wolfe, with his Party, purſued the Enemy, who fled to the Garriſon, having firſt ſet Fire to the Suburbs; what Part thereof they left unfiniſhed, our Men compleated, ſo that the whole was ſoon intirely conſumed. We landed all our Troops before Sunſet, and lay on our Arms all Night, about 2 Miles from the Garriſon, the Cove where we landed being about five Miles from it. I cannot take upon me to relate to you the Particulars of the whole Siege at preſent, let it ſuffice that the ſame Succeſs which attended our Landing, accompanied us till the Time of the Surrendering the Garriſon; and had they not ſurrendered it up the Day they did, we would have bombarded them briſkly all Night, the Fleet would have entered next Morning, and they would have been ſtormed. They wanted to deliver up the Garriſon, upon Condition that they ſhould be tranſported to France, but General Amherſt would grant them no other Terms, than all Priſoners of War, except the Inhabitants, who will be ſent to France. Our Fleet and Tranſports are all now in the Harbour; ſeveral of the latter are taking in Water, and getting ready to receive the French on board, who will be ſent off as ſoon as poſſible. It is not, nor will not be known, till the French are gone, what Troops are to Garriſon this Place; but I hope our Battalion will not.

Thus I have given an Account of the Reduction of Louiſbourg, which we took in ſeven Weeks from the Day we firſt inveſted it, with very little or no Loſs on our Side, having had only 12 Officers killed, and about 25 wounded; One Hundred and Forty-ſix Rank and File killed, and Three Hundred and Twenty-four wounded, including thoſe we loſt in the Landing. Monſieur Drucourt was Governor and Commander of the Garriſon; it is ſaid that during the Siege his Lady fired three of their Cannon.

The Town is defended with a very good covered Way, a Ditch 8 or 9 Feet deep, and a Wall of 32 Feet high; beſides, they had made Reintrenchments, and Traverſes within the Town. Brigadier General Whitmore is to be Governor of the Garriſon. Brigadier General Wolfe has acquired no ſmall Reputation by his Conduct and Bravery on this Expedition, and merits no ſmall Share in the Reduction of Louiſbourg.----Thus the kind Hand of Providence has been pleaſed to aſſiſt us in our Untertaking, to Crown our Endeavours with Succeſs, and make all Enterprizes terminate to our Wiſhes, in this Quarter; and I heartily wiſh the ſame good Fortune had attended General Abercrombie; I am ſorry to hear it has proved the reverſe."

LONDON, *June* 3.

ON Monday Morning, about Ten o'Clock, Florence Henſy, M. D. was brought from Newgate to the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, in Weſtminſter-Hall, to take his Trial upon an Indictment by the Crown for High Treaſon, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, and Judges Denniſon, Foſter, and Wilmot: The Council for the Crown were the Attorney and Sollicitor General, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parratt, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Serjeant Pool. The Council for the Priſoner were Mr. Moreton. and the Hon. Mr. Howard.

From one of his Letters it appeared, that the Doctor ſollicited Employment from a Fellow-Student at Leyden, who is promoted in France, wherein he ſays, that he had a great Regard for the French Nation, and that he offered his Service not only from Intereſt but Inclination, to promote the Welfare of that Country.

It appeared, in the Courſe of the Trial, that ſoon after the Declaration of War in 1756, he became a Penſioner to France, and agreed for 100 Guineas per Annum, to give the French the beſt Intelligence he could of the State of Affairs in this Kingdom.

A Difference afterwards aroſe about his Salary, which he repreſented as too ſmall, and as an Argument in his Favour, he ſaid he belonged to a Club in the Strand (from which he could gain great Intelligence) at which they always drank French Wine at Dinner; and in January, 1757, a freſh Bargain was made, that the Doctor ſhould receive Twenty-five Guineas per Month, on Condition of his ſending a Letter of Intelligence every Poſt, and to forfeit a Guinea for every Omiſſion; but he received no more than one monthly Payment, and they gave for Reaſon, that his Intelligence was nothing but Extracts from the News-Papers.

The Plan for carrying on this Correſpondence was the following: The Doctor wrote a common Letter with Ink, and between each Line the Secrets of England in Lemon Juice. This was incloſed under three or four different Covers, directed to different Perſons in the Secret, who conveyed them from one Hand to another, till the firſt incloſed came to the Principal for whom it was deſigned. He had a Brother who is a Jeſuit, and was Chaplain and Secretary to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, from whom our Reſident at that Court gained a Knowledge of ſome Secrets relating to England; and learnt that he had a Brother a Phyſician in London, which was the Occaſion of the Doctor's being watched, and Twenty-nine of his Letters being ſtopped.

From theſe Letters it appeared, that he gave the French the firſt Account of Admiral Boſcawen's ſailing to North-America, and of the taking the Alcide and Lys, with every minute Circumſtance relating thereto, and from that Time of the Sailing of every Fleet, and its Deſtination; and was ſo minute as to give an Account even of the Launching of a Man of War: He alſo gave an Account of all the Difficulties relating to raiſing of Money, and particularly deſcribed the ſecret Expedition in 1757, and aſſured them it was intended againſt Rochefort or Breſt, but gave his Opinion for the former. And, in one of his Letters, he particularly adviſed a Deſcent of the French upon our Coaſt, as the moſt certain Method of diſtreſſing the Government, by affecting publick Credit; and mentioned the Time when, and the Place where, it would be moſt proper.

The Trial began at Half an Hour after Ten in the Morning, and ended at Half an Hour after Eight in the Evening; when the Jury, after ſtaying out about Half an Hour, brought him in guilty. And this Afternoon, at Three o' Clock, he was brought to the Bar, where he received his Sentence. He is a Native of Ireland, aged 44, and has a Diploma from the Univerſity of Leyden to practice Phyſick.

June 6. The Habeas Corpus Act ſtill remains as ſufficient as ever for every Caſe but one; and that one may never happen. We are informed that the ſole Reaſon why the Extenſion of it is put off till next Winter is, that inſtead of being a Relief, it would in the Manner in which it was propoſed to be made, have been a Grievance to the Subject. Thro' ſome Inadvertency, the Judges had not been conſulted in the Drawing of the Bill, as they are wont to be in Bills of this Nature: But the Judges themſelves are to prepare a Bill againſt the Beginning of next Seſſions, which will fix this Matter to the utmoſt Wiſh of every true Friend to the Liberties of the People.

The Habeas Corpus is loſt.---A melancholy Hearing to Engliſh Ears! But not without Remedy while the People's Miniſter has ſtill any Power. We have received ſome comfortable Aſſurances that new Attempts will be made next Year for obtaining this invaluable Privilege, and we ſhall not be diſappointed by a Man who has never diſappointed us hitherto. By his Struggles and his Friends we have obtained Hopes that ſome Part of the late Bill will certainly paſs; but the eſſential Part remains to come, that is, our Liberties are never ſecure till the Habeas Corpus is declared by Act of Parliament a Bill of Right, and, of Courſe, not to be denied at the arbitrary Diſcretion of a Judge. This Security we need not deſpair of, while Mr. Pitt's Virtue and Eloquence are as dear as they ought to be to his Countrymen. Let us ſtrengthen his Hands, and he will ſtrengthen our Liberties. He has reſtored our Glory abroad, and we need not fear but he will do as much for us at Home. The Behaviour of him and his Friends on the Habeas Corpus Bill is a new Proof of the Uprightneſs of his Intentions. When was there ever before a Miniſter who contended againſt his Fellow Miniſters for the Liberty of the Subject againſt the Prerogative? And I may ſay too, When was there ever an Attorney-General who pleaded for the Liberty of the Subject againſt the Prerogative? And I may ſay too, When was there ever a Time before, when the Crown was willing to part with its Prerogative? Since then the Crown is ready and diſpoſed to confirm any Act for the Extenſion of our Liberties, and ſince we have a Miniſter who ſues for them, ſhall we not petition for them ourſelves? I ſay, ſhall we not hope the Servants of the Crown will imitate the Virtue of Mr. Pitt? We all know under what Adminiſtration Minorca was loſt, and by whoſe Careleſſneſs. Our Affairs are in quite another Poſture at preſent. Great Sums have been raiſed, it is true: But do not we ſee how they are employed? We were told that the Britiſh Armies would not be idle this Summer. We already ſee that they are not. Every Word and Action of Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration is founded in Truth and Uprightneſs. Laſt Year a Million was aſked on a Vote of Credit, and only 800,000 l. of it was expended! What Miniſter ever forbore to take all the Money that was granted?

In ſhort, what Queſtion can be aſked, relative to Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration, which may not be anſwered greatly to his Honour? For Example, What Sinecures has he got for himſelf? What Reverſions? What Garters? What Peerages for his Family? What Penſions does he diſtribute, offer, or promiſe? Does he build fine Villas or Houſes? Does he keep a luxurious Table? Does he game? Does he go to Arthur's? Is France as formidable to us as ſhe was two Years ago? What Settlements has ſhe taken from us ſince he was Miniſter? Are Engliſh Armies ſunk, or raiſed, in Credit? Do we invade, or are we invaded? Does he propoſe Laws to extend the Prerogative, or to extend the Liberty of the Subject? Is he a Borough-monger? Does he deal in Remittances? Does he deal in Agencies?

If all theſe Queſtions muſt be anſwered, as certainly they muſt, to his Advantage, it is ſurely not too much to give him our Hearts in Return. He will lay out our Affections to our Benefit, for we can truſt him with no Power er but what he will employ to encreaſe the Glory of Old England, and the Good of his Countrymen. As he aſks no pecuniary Rewards, and ſeems to ſhun all Honours, I ſhould propoſe to my Fellow Citizens to celebrate, by ſome decent and not tumultuous Feſtivities, the Birth Day of a Man who was born to reſtore this ſinking Country.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, July 29.

Laſt Wedneſday Afternoon the Spry Privateer, of 22 Guns, Capt. Benjamin Spring, Commander, arrived here from Philadelphia, with a Dutch Schooner, which ſhe took to the Northward of this Iſland, laden with Proviſions, and bound to the French Iſlands. To Windward of Barbados ſhe fell in with a French Privateer; which, by Favour of the Night, and baffling Winds, got away.

Laſt Night ſome Priſoners arrived here from Martinico, by way of Montſerrat, to which Place about 120 were brought in a French Flag of Truce. Capt. Block (who was taken by the two French Frigates as formerly mentioned) informs, that the Frigates convoyed 17 Veſſels from St. Euſtatia to Guadaloupe; and we hear that ſince that, 13 others have been convoyed up by two armed Sloops. The Frigates are now at Port Royal, where it is ſaid, they will remain during the Hurricane Seaſon. They each of them mount 28 nine-pounders upon one Deck, and 6 6-pounders upon the Quarter Deck and Forecaſtle, and carry 250 Men.

The Ship Warner, bound from Briſtol to this Place, and a Letter of Marque Ship from Dublin, --- ---Brown Maſter, and ſeveral Veſſels from the Northward have lately been carried to the French Iſlands. Capt. Brown was attacked by two Privateers at once, and would have beat them both; but a French Brig Privateer coming to their Aſſiſtance, he was obliged to ſubmit.---Before the Priſoners left Martinico a Privateer came in with the Loſs of 30 Men, having had a Viſit from Capt. Middleton in the Barbados Sloop.

This Morning the Revenge private Ship of War, Capt. Heighington, and Lyon Sloop, Capt. M'Lane, brought in a Ship of about 400 Tons, bound to St. Euſtatia with dry Goods and Wine; Capt. M'Lane has taken a Sloop of 6 Guns, and retaken a Schooner which had been condemned in the French Iſlands, both which he ſent to Nevis.

Auguſt 2. By a Letter from an Officer on Board His Majeſty's Ship Buckingham, we have advice, that on the 24th ult. a Privateer carried two large Dutch Ships into Barbados, and brought Advice that one Ship of 74 Guns, two of 64, and two Frigates, were arrived at Martinico, on which Commodore Moore immediately ſailed with part of the Squadron, and on the 26th in the Morning, was under the Lee of Martinico; that he looked into all the Harbours and Bays in the Iſland, and at Port-Royal ſaw three Topſail Veſſels, at St. Pierre's two; none of which appeared to be even Frigates.

That afterwards they ſaw a Brig working into a ſmall Bay where the French had a Battery of four Guns, on which the Boats from the Cambridge, Briſtol, and Bonetta Sloop, were manned, and under Cover of the Betſey Tender, were ſent in after the Brig, under the Command of Lieut. Nott; that the Boats received the Fire from the Battery and ſmall Arms aſhore, which killed one Man, and wounded ſome others, but the Lieutenant reſolutely put aſhore, deſtroyed the Guns, burnt the Battery, and one or two Houſes from which the French fired at our Men; after which they returned to the Boats in good Order, and brought off the Brig, notwithſtanding the French had run her aſhore under the Battery: She proves to be from the Northward, and had been taken by the French. On the 27th and 28th the Commodore looked into the Bays and Roads of Dominico and Guadaloupe, but did not find ſo much as one Ship of War.

The Hon. Gilbert Fleming, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Leeward Iſlands, embarked for England in the Fleet.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a French Privateer of eight Guns, and about 60 Men, was ſtranded on the Rocks off Barbuda; the Veſſel went to Pieces, and 17 of the Men were loſt; the reſt, amongſt which are 17 Negroes, were brought over by the Barbuda Packet. The Day before, ſhe had taken a Brigantine bound from Philadelphia to Montſerrat, ſuppoſed to be Capt. Boyd, which the Barbuda Packet chaſed for ſome Time, and would have retaken, if Day-light had continued a little longer.

Our Advices from all Parts agree, that beſides the 30 Veſſels mentioned in our laſt to be gone from St. Euſtatia to the French Iſlands, there are near as many more employed in bringing up the Produce of the French Part of St. Domingo to that Place: And that the French have not more than two or three Ships, which are confeſſedly their own, in all their Windward Iſlands; ſo that the Dutch carry on the whole Trade of theſe Iſlands, and it is ſuppoſed will ſhortly do that of St. Domingo too.

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, July 28.

From Georgia we have the following melancholy Account, viz. That on the 4th Inſtant a dreadful Fire broke out in the public Filature at Savannah, and raged at once through the whole Building with ſuch irreſiſtible Fury, that it was impoſſible to ſave more out of it than about 350 Pounds of wound Silk, and the Eggs of the Silk Worms for the next Year. That between 2 and 3000 Pound Weight of Cocoons were conſumed upon this Occaſion, with ſeveral other Things of Value: That, had there been the leaſt Breath of Wind, the Council Houſe, the public Records, Arms, and Ammunition, which were lodged therein, muſt inevitably have periſhed; for, tho' that Building was 100 Feet from the Filature, the Heat was ſo intenſe as to ſcorch it quite black; and had it not been for the extraordinary Efforts of ſome Sailors, it could not have been ſaved, the Town's People being terrified from going near it by the dangerous Situation of the Powder, which miraculouſly eſcaped: And that had it not been for this Accident, they would have made a great Show of Silk this Year, upwards of 7000 Pound Weight of Cocoons being raiſed.

Auguſt 18. The Account of what befel the Letter of Marque Ship New Grace, Capt. Carr, from Philadelphia, as ſhe was coming up from the Bar laſt Monday, comprehending a Series of very extraordinary Proceedings [ſuch as, the Firing upon her by two of the Men of War then lying in Rebellion Road, to oblige her to bring to when it could not be done with Safety, whereby Robert Shannon, a Foremaſtman, on board the New Grace, and one of His Majeſty's Subjects, was killed, and another Man, belonging to the ſaid Ship, wounded; the afterwards boarding the ſaid Ship, by a Number of Men of War's Boats, with armed Men, who, as ſoon as they had enter'd the Ship, (following the Example of their Officer) fired their Small-arms wherever Captain Carr's Men had ſhut themſelves up, which they did as ſoon as Shannon was killed; their continuing ſo to fire for ſome Time, tho' no Reſiſtance was made by the New Grace's Crew, who could have killed many of the Men of War's Men from her Cloſe Quarters; the pointing and firing one of her own Four-pounders down her Companion; the impreſſing the whole Crew of the ſaid Ship; the ſeizing of John Green, ſecond Captain of her (who had been abſent all the while) as ſoon as he returned from clearing her at Fort Johnſon, and putting him in Irons; the taking of Capt. Carr out of his Ship, on Wedneſday Night, by armed Men, &c.] being too long to be inſerted in this Week's Paper, the Publication of it muſt be poſtponed.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

Yeſterday returned here from the Eaſtern Parts of this Government, the Province Ship King George, Captain Hallowell, on board of whom was his Excellency our Governor, who has been to view the State of the Garriſons in thoſe Parts. While they lay at Penobſcot, in Company with the armed Sloop in the Service of the Province, the People from the Sloop ſaw a Canoe with 4 Indians in it near the Shore, upon which Mr. Saunders, Lieut. of the Sloop, and Mr. Hawes, ſecond Lieut. of the Ship, but then on board the Sloop, with 9 others, went in their Boat in Purſuit of the Canoe, but when they got at a Diſtance from the Sloop, near 40 more Canoes ruſhed out from the Shore, upon them, and took our People Priſoners in Sight of the Sloop, who fired upon the Indians, and it is ſaid deſtroyed one of their Canoes, notwithſtanding which, the Indians carried our People aſhore, and have not been heard of ſince. As there are a great Number of Indians about theſe Parts, the Sloop remains there to aſſiſt the Garriſons in Caſe of a Surprize.

We hear that his Excellency, the Honourable Admiral Boſcawen has, in a generous and polite Manner, by a Letter to this Government, made a Tender to us of the Province Snow Prince of Wales, upon our ſending People to man her, and bring her up: This Snow was taken from us by the French laſt Year, and has ſince been employed as a Cruiſer from Louiſbourg, and was in that Harbour when the Place ſurrendered.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

RETURN *of the Britiſh Troops at the Siege of Louiſbourg, July* 24, 1758.

4	Colonels.
12	Lieutenant-Colonels.
12	Majors.
98	Captains.
202	Lieutenants.
107	Enſigns.
8	Chaplains.
13	Adjutants.
13	Quarter-Maſters.
14	Surgeons.
23	Mates.
480	Serjeants.
258	Drummers.
9921	Fit for Duty, Rank and File.
757	Sick.
338	Sick in the Hoſpital.
21	on Furlough.
440	on Command.

12,721	Total.

RETURN *of the Killed and Wounded in the ſeveral Regiments on the Iſland of Cape-Breton, from June* 8, *to the* 26*th of July, incluſive,* 1758.

Of the 2d and 3d Battalion of the Royal Scotch, or Iſt, under Lieutenant-General James St. Clair, were killed 2 Lieutenants, and 13 Privates: Wounded, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Serjeant, and 26 Privates.

Of the XVth, or Major-General Jeffery Amherſt's, were killed, 2 Lieutenants, and 27 Privates: Wounded, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, and 26 Privates.

Of the XVIIth, or Brigadier-General John Forbes's, were killed, 1 Captain, 1 Corporal, and 10 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, and 31 Privates.

Of the XXIId, or Brigadier-General Edward Whitmore's, were killed 7 Privates: Wounded, 3 Lieutenants, and 15 Privates.

Of the XXVIIIth, or Lieutenant-General Philip Bragg's, were killed 1 Corporal, and 10 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, and 22 Privates.

Of the XXXVth, or Lieutenant-General Charles Otway's, were killed 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 9 Privates: Wounded, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Corporal, and 12 Privates.

Of the XLth, or Major-General Peregrine Thomas Hopſon's, were killed 1 Corporal, and 7 Privates: Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 19 Privates.

Of the XLVth, or Lieutenant-General Hugh Warburton's, were killed 1 Serjeant, and 9 Privates: Wounded, 14 Privates.

Of the XLVIIth, or Lieutenant-General Peregrine Laſcelles's, were killed 9 Privates: Wounded, 30 Privates.

Of the XLVIIIth, or Major-General Daniel Webb's, were killed 1 Enſign, 3 Corporals, and 5 Privates: Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, and 17 Privates.

Of the LVIIIth, or Colonel Robert Anſtruthers's, were killed 2 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, and 10 Privates.

Of the Second and Third Battalions, or LXth, under Colonel Robert Monckton, and Brig. Gen. Charles Lawrence; of the former Battalion were killed, 1 Lieutenant, and 7 Privates: Wounded, 14 Privates: And of the latter were killed 17 Privates: Wounded 43.

Of Colonel Simon Fraſier's Highlanders, were killed 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 12 Privates: Wounded, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 35 Privates.

Of the Marines, were killed 1 Enſign, and 1 Private: Wounded 1 Private.

Of the Rangers, 1 Enſign was killed.

Killed, 1 Gunner, and 3 Matroſſes.

Wounded, 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, and 5 Matroſſes.

OFFICERS *killed.*

Of the ROYAL SCOTS,----Lieutenant Fenton.
Lieutenant Howe.
Of General AMHERST's,--Lieutenant Nicholſon.
Lieutenant Campbell.
Of General FORBES's,----Captain Earl of Dundonald.
Of General WEBB's,-----Enſign Godfrey Roe.
Of Colonel MONCKTON's ,Lieutenant Hart.
Captain Bailey.
Lieutenant Cuthbert.
Lieutenant Frazier.
Lieutenant Murray.
Capt. ROGERS's Rangers, Enſign Fr. Caruthers.

OFFICERS *wounded.*

Colonel BASTIDE, Engineer.

Of the ROYAL SCOTS,----Lieutenant Fitzſimmons.
Lieutenant Bailey.
Lieutenant Aſh.
Enſign Waterſon.
Of General AMHERST's,--Lieutenant Hamilton.
Lieut. and Adjutant Ankins.
Enſign Money Poney.
Of General FORBES's,----Captain Reycut.
Lieutenant Francis Tew.
Of Gen. WHITMORE's,---Lieutenant Pierce Butler.
Lieutenant John Jermyne.
Lieutenant William Hamilton.
Of General BRAGG's,-----Captain Brown.
Of General OTWAY's,----Lieutenant Allen.
Lieutenant Brown.
Lieut. and Adjutant Cockburn.
Enſign Armſtrong.
Of General HOPSON's,---Lieutenant Lilly.
Of General WEBB's,------Lieutenant Hopkins.
Of Col. ANSTRUTHER's, Captain Smith.
Captain Donald M'Donald,
Lieut. Alexander Campbell.
Lieutenant John M'Donald.

Since the foregoing came to Hand, we have collected, from the Boſton Papers, the following Particulars that were brought thither Yeſterday ſe'nnight by ſeveral Veſſels in ſhort Paſſages directly from Louiſbourg, viz. ---That all the Garriſon of that Place were ſhipped on board Tranſports, and ſailed for England the 13th of laſt Month, under Convoy of five Sail of the Line, viz. the Dublin of 74 Guns, Captain Rodney, who has the Command, the Northumberland of 70, Lord Colvill, the Terrible of 74, Capt. Collins, the Burford of 70, Capt. Sambia, and the Kingſton of 60, Capt. Parry; on board the Dublin goes the Governor with his Lady and Family; all the Officers were allowed to carry with them their Cheſts, Boxes, Trunks, &c. and the Soldiers their Packs full.---That the Inhabitants were to embark as ſoon as the Garriſon had ſailed, and were to be allowed the ſame Privilege.---That our Army is exceeding Healthy, and ſtill are encamped without the Walls, except thoſe who do Duty in the City.---That ſince the Surrender of the Place they have been daily employed in repairing the Walls, which were greatly damaged during the Siege, in cleaning the Streets, in removing ſome Hundred Hogſheads of Tobacco, which the Enemy had built as a Barricado againſt the Shot and Shells from our Batteries, and in bringing in their Cannon, Stores, &c.---That in the City was found vaſt Quantities of all Sorts of Warlike Stores, and Proviſion for 10,000 Men for ſix Months, and 'tis thought they will find more, as many Store-houſes were not opened when the above Veſſels ſailed.---That their Powder grew ſcant, having but 600 Barrels when the Place ſurrendered. That many additional Works have been made to ſtrengthen the Place ſince it was reſtored to them by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, having upwards of 200 Braſs and Iron Cannon mounted, beſides Mortars, &c.---That three of the Men of War who got into the Harbour before the Place was inveſted, had their Tier ſhut, and were loaded with Proviſions. That after the Place was beſieged the French Commodore was determined to endeavour to make his Eſcape, but in the Evening he was going to ſail, he received a Letter from France, which was brought by a Veſſel into St. Ann's, ſaid to be wrote by the French King, with poſitive Orders, That, if the Engliſh attacked Louiſbourg, not to depart out of the Harbour, but to ſtand or fall with the Place.---That the Commodore's Ship which was lately taken and burnt, was but 5 Years old, and was the ſame that took the Warwick in the Weſt-Indies ſome Time ago.---That a great Number of Hands from the Men of War, are employed in getting out the Guns and Iron Work of the French Ships burnt in the Harbour. ---That four large Ships and ſeveral ſmaller Veſſels were endeavouring to weigh the Ships ſunk near the Iſland Battery, which 'tis thought they will effect.---That Numbers of the Inhabitants of the remote Settlements are daily coming in.---That the Enemy had ſeveral Veſſels filled with Combuſtibles, to ſet our Men of War on Fire, in caſe they entered the Harbour.---That no Perſon is allowed to purchaſe any Thing of the French Inhabitants, upon a very ſevere Penalty.---That three Frigates and 1500 Troops had ſailed for the Iſland of St. John's, to take Poſſeſſion of that Place, and bring off the Inhabitants; who are to be allowed the ſame as the Garriſon, and are to be tranſported to France.---That Monſ. Beaubiere, with 1500 French and Indians, not being included in the Articles of Capitulation, has eſcaped off the Iſland, and gone, 'tis thought, to Canada.---That Parties of our Men are properly poſted for 20 Miles round the Iſland.------That at Lorembeck, and ſeveral other Places on the Iſland, our People have found large Quantities of ready made Cod-Fiſh, which the French deſigned to ſhip off this Seaſon.---That the French Governor, ſome Days before the Surrender of the Place, received by Expreſs a Letter from M. Montcalm, at Ticonderoga, giving an Account that the Engliſh with a numerous Army had croſſed the Lake, and attacked the Fort at that Place, but were repulſed with great Loſs on their Side, and obliged to retire over the Lake, again; and that he was under no Apprehenſions of another Viſit from them this Seaſon; this the Governor told after the Place had ſurrendered.-------That the late Province Snow Prince of Wales had ſome Time ago taken two large new Ships from Virginia, laden with Tabacco, one of which had 700 Hhds. bound Home, which they ſunk in the Channel, near the Mouth of the Harbour.-------"That as to undertaking any Enterprize up the River St. Lawrence, People ſeem to be in Suſpenſe; but that ſome Men of War are to cruize off the Mouth of the River.----That the polite Treatment which the French had met with ſince the Reduction of that Place, had made them extremely impudent, in particular, an Officer of the firſt Rank, taking upon him the Liberty of ſtriking the Coxſwain of a Barge, who was carrying him Priſoner on board the Admiral, he was immediately (upon going on board) put in Irons upon Deck: And another French Officer having the Impudence to run his Hand under one of the Highlander's Plads, in an improper Place, the Highlander immediately eaſed him of his Arm and Hand, by cutting them off with his Broad Sword; the Frenchman, not contented with this, drew his Sword, in order to take Revenge, but the Highlander being upon his Guard, ſplit the Frenchman's Head down to his Shoulders, and then cut both Halves off."

⁂ Choice Lemons, White Wine in Quarter-Caſks, and French Coffee, to be ſold by JAMES WALLACE, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet.

Tueſday Morning laſt arrived here through the Sound, the Polacca, mentioned two Weeks ago to be taken by the Privateer Royal Hunter, Capt. John Jauncey, of this Port, in Company with the St. George, &c.

The ſame Night arrived here the Sloop Virgin, Capt. Hunter, in 26 Days from Madeira. He informs, That about 8 Days before he failed, a Sloop belonging to Amboy, Lyell, Maſter, arrived there: Some little Time before ſhe arrived, ſhe was taken by a French Xebeck, of 16 Guns, and 37 Hands, bound from Martineco to Cadiz and Marſeilles; but was afterwards ranſomed by the Xebeck, and Mr. Dickenſon, Mate of the Sloop, went as Hoſtage.

Extract of a Letter from Louiſbourg, dated Auguſt 12.

------"The Privateer Brig Columbine, in Company with the Privateer Brig York (both of New-York) have brought into this Port a large Spaniſh Ship, which has on board, as per Invoice, about 1800 Barrels of Flour; with Wine, Brandy, and Soldiers Clothing, the Quantity uncertain, as the Captains inform. On their Arrival I applied to the Admiral, in order to have her condemned: He told me he had juſt ſent his Papers and Evidences relating to five Sail of the ſame Sort, taken by the Men of War, to Halifax, to have them condemned there; and that they would all be condemned immediately.------The Privateers ſail in the Morning for Halifax, with the Papers and Evidences. The Admiral thinks the Ship will be condemned with the Cargo. I am, &c.

We hear that the Columbine and York are to provide themſelves with Pilots at Halifax, and afterwards continue their Cruize in the River St. Lawrence, as ſeveral more of the ſame Sort were expected to arrive there.

It is reported, the above mentioned Spaniſh Ship mounts 22 Guns, but made no Reſiſtance when the Privateers came up to her.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, Auguſt 20, 1758.

"It is not certain whether our Army, under Colonel Bradſtreet, which it is thought embarked Yeſterday from Oſwego, is deſigned againſt Cadaraqui or Niagara; but generally thought the former, as I hear a Gentleman from the Great Carrying-Place ſays, That two Deſerters, Engliſhmen, from Cadaraqui, give an Account that there were but 40 Men in Fort Frontenac, and they were not the leaſt ſuſpicious of any Army coming that Way this Year.----That the Governor of Canada was expected in ten Days at Cadaraqui with large Preſents for the Onondago Indians, who are to meet there on a Treaty."

Half-Moon, Auguſt 20. We have had a further Account of the Affair of Major Rogers's Fight, which is, that a Party going over the Ground adjacent to the Field of Battle, found Eighty of the Enemy dead and unſcalped, over and above the Number before had an Account of.----

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Captain Chancellor, in 25 Days from Madeira, adviſes, that a Veſſel had arrived there from Vigo, which brought Advice that our Troops, under the Duke of Marlborough, were landed at Morlaix, and that Admiral Anſon was off of Breſt with a ſtrong Squadron, among which were Nine Three-deckers: That the two Governors of Senegal, with 300 People, were arrived there in an Eaſt-India Man: And that 17 Sail of Spaniſh Men of War lay in a Port near Vigo, but all unrigged, and no Preparations making for Sea.

Extract of a Letter from South-Carolina, Aug. 4, 1758.

"The agreeable Indian News we have from Georgia is, that the Creek Indians are in excellent Temper, and the Wolf King, with 200 Warriors, is going on an Expedition againſt a new French Fort on the Cherokee River. If theſe Indians once ſtrike a Blow, we ſhall have a moſt warlike Nation in Action. They frequently viſit Governor Ellis, who improves every Opportunity to excite a becoming Spirit in them, and to which the preſent Expedition is attributed. But, notwithſtanding all this, Joqulki, Meletchi's Son, has been prevailed on, by the French at the Helbame Fort, to go to Mobile, and is now there."

Captain Canby, in a Sloop from Wilmington to St. Chriſtophers, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Sloop Little Hunter, Captain Freake, from this Port for North Carolina, was lately caſt away at our Capes, the Sloop loſt, the Cargo ſaved, but much damaged.

The Portmahon, from Halifax, one of His Majeſty's Ships of War, is in the River.

The Captains Carr, Beaton, Taylor, Davidſon and Thompſon, are all arrived at South-Carolina from this Place.

"The curious Fire-works, propoſed to be played off on Thurſday Evening laſt, as a Rejoicing for the Reduction of the Iſland of Cape-Breton, and its Dependencies, to the Obedience of his BRITANNICK Majeſty, were obliged to be deferred, on Account of the Weather, till Monday Evening, when they were exhibited in the following Manner from a floating Caſtle, erected on Stages on the River Delaware, having a Tower on the Right, with three Tier of Guns, and the Inſcriptions BOSCAWEN and AMHERST threon; alſo a Tower on the Left, with the Inſcriptions HARDY and WOLFE; in the Center a Citadel, with GEORGE REX, a perpendicular Wheel, the Sun, and a triangle Wheel, on the upper Tower, and a St. George's Flag on the Top of the Spire, repreſented in Fire-work. On the upper Part of the Curtain, CHARLES FREDERICK, KING OF PRUSSIA, over two Tier of Guns, ten in each; underneath which, on the Left, GENERAL LAWRENCE; on the Gate was PITT and WHITMORE, incloſed by a fluted Column on each Side, with a full Entablature over it.

1. A Rocket was fired from the Caſtle as a Signal.
2. A Cannon from the Shore.
3. GEORGE REX, with a flaming Flag on the Citadel, ſaluted with 21 Guns, and three Cheers, the Bells ringing GOD SAVE THE KING.
4. A Rocket from the Caſtle was fired, and the Engagement began from the Shore, under French Colours.
5. The Fire from the Caſtle was returned by a Number of Cannon, Shells, &c. and on the Attempt made from the Caſtle to ſtorm the City, the Beſieged ſprung a Mine, but after ſome Time ſurrendered; the French Colours were ſtruck, and the Engliſh hoiſted.
6. The Rejoicing on the Surrender began from the Caſtle, by firing a Swarm of Rockets from Tower AMHERST.
7. A Number of Rockets played, as *feu de Joye.*
8. The Horizontal Wheel in WHITMORE's Gate, and the perpendicular Wheel, in the Citadel.
9. Muſick.
10. A Swarm of Rockets from Tower WOLFE.
11. The Sun, with a triangle Wheel, in the Center, on the Citadel.
12. A Number of Rockets, as *feu de Joye.*
13. A flaming Indian, armed, coming out of WHITMORE's Gate, with a Motto from his Mouth, BRITONS STRIKE HOME, the Bells chiming, and the Band of Muſick playing BRITONS STRIKE HOME.
14. A Swarm of Rockets from the Citadel.
15. A Number of Sky and Water Rockets, &c. were played off, with a general Diſcharge of the Cannon, and 3 Cheers, which concluded the Whole; every Thing being conducted with the utmoſt Decorum, without any Accident happening, notwithſtanding the vaſt Number of People preſent."

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Ann & Elizabeth, S. Chancellor, from Madeira.
-------Mary, Tim. Sheehan, from St. Kitts & Bermuda.
Brig Globe, John Lea, from Montſerrat.
Sloop Swan, Joſhua Titcomb, from Louiſbourg.
------Mary, Joſiah Bullock, from Rhode-Iſland.
-----Two Brothers, John Dame, from Boſton.
Schooner Polly, Robert Peterſon, from South-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, for Jamaica.
-------Greyhound, William Knox, for Ditto.
Schooner Dolphin, Magnus, Miller, for Ditto.
---------Two Brothers, William Currie, for Ditto.
---------Experiment, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, for New-Providence.
Sloop Rebecca, John Hamilton, for Halifax.
------Swan, Joſhua Titcomb, for Ditto.
Snow Young Samuel, John Southey, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sloop Swallow, Jacob Carpenter, to Rhode-Iſland.
--------Hanover, Standfaſt Wyatt, to New-York.
--------Jaſon, William Wilſon, to Jamaica.
Ship Veſtal, Francis Blair, to Ditto.
----Charming Polly, Henry Dunn, to Cork.
Schooner Experiment, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, to New-Providence.
----------Dolphin, Magnus Miller, to Jamaica.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1758.

WHEREAS it has been induſtriouſly reported, through this City and County, that I the Subſcriber adviſed John Snowden, of this City, Sadler, to make Complaint to the Grand Jury, and endeavour to get a Bill of Indictment preferred againſt Samuel Morris, late Sheriff, for exorbitant Fees taken of the ſaid Snowden, in an Action wherein he was concerned, in order to injure the ſaid Morris as Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election: To remove the Prejudices which may have been intended or raiſed againſt me as Candidate for the ſaid Office, I have procured the following Affidavit, which I hope will ſatisfy the Publick of the Falſhood and Malice of the ſaid Report. JOSEPH REDMAN.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1758.

CAME before me William Plumſted, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia, John Snowden, of this City, Sadler, who, being ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, deposeth and ſaith, that he neither directly or indirectly was ever adviſed or directed to make any Complaint whatſoever againſt Samuel Morris, reſpecting his Conduct as Sheriff, or about taking more Fees than were due to him in that Office, by Joſeph Redman, or any other Perſon or Perſons for him, or ever had any Converſation with him the ſaid Redman about it; and that he never knew, till the Day of the Date hereof, the ſaid Redman had the leaſt Knowledge of his Complaint againſt the ſaid Samuel Morris. Witneſs my Hand the Day and Year above written.

Sworn before me JOHN SNOWDEN.
WILLIAM PLUMSTED.

AS Joſeph Redman advertiſes as above, to clear himſelf of a Charge he there ſets forth, it will at leaſt become me to ſatisfy the Publick, that I never did charge him with any ſuch Matter, or tell any Perſon that he ſet Snowden upon it. I only ſaid, that Redman's Friends had put about a Report, That I had taken more Coſts of him than I ought to take. And thus much further it may be proper for me to ſay, that John Snowden did tell to others, who reported it again, till it became pretty common, that I had taken more Fees of him than I had a Right to; and alſo ſent me a Note on the 31ſt of Auguſt paſt, *for to have an Account of the true Coſts, or he would ſue me, thinking himſelf wronged too much*; with an *N. B. Next Week Court commences.* Upon which a Friend of mine next Morning carried the Bill of Coſts to him, exactly according to the Table of Fees in the Act of Aſſembly, and which, with the Damages to the Plaintiff, amounted to Seventeen Shillings and Two-pence more than I received of him, beſides for planning out the Ground, and dividing the Lands and Tenements into Thirds, and other Matters, which I had not charged him any Thing for, amounting at leaſt to Thirty Shillings more: The ſame having been ſince compared with the Table of Fees by ſeveral judicious Perſons, and alſo ſhewn to the Grand Jury, then ſitting, at my Requeſt; who appeared well ſatisfied with the Juſtice of the Account. With what Deſign ſuch Report was ſpread, I believe the Publick will want no Information.

September 6, 1758. SAMUEL MORRIS.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, and as I have been informed that it has been reported I was only in Jeſt, or that I did not intend to put up; I have therefore taken this publick Method to inform you to the contrary, and at the ſame time to deſire your Votes and Intereſt; which Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by *Your Friend to ſerve,*

Darby, Sept. 2, 1758. JOHN PEARSON. ‡

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office having taken this Method to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office. Your Favours, on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by *Your Friend*

September 5. 1758. BENJAMIN DAVIS. †

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it is cuſtomary for the Candidates for the Sheriff's Office to publiſh their Intentions in this Manner, I take this Method to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election; at which Time I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obliged Friend,
EDWARD HUMPHREYS.

Germantown, September 2, 1758.

To the Freeholders and Electors of the County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING conſcious of the publick Truſt and Confidence you have repoſed in me, by chuſing me one of this County Aſſeſſors for the two laſt ſucceſſive Years; and as the ſaid Service, as Taxes are now ſo high, is become ſo important to the People, I return you my Thanks for that Mark of your Confidence in me; but as my continuing any longer in the ſaid Service, would oblige me to ſacrifice too much of my own private Buſineſs, I kindly requeſt it as a Favour of you, to excuſe me from the ſaid Service for the future, and to vote for ſome other Perſon in my Stead at the next Election, which I ſhall thankfully acknowledge. CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

To be SOLD or LETT,

IN Wilmington New Caſtle County, a commodious Tan-yard, conveniently ſituated, with ſuitable Buildings and Utenſils for carrying on the Buſineſs, and a Spring of good Water, which is conveyed in Spouts to all Parts of the Yard. Alſo a good Brick Houſe, two Stories high, with Slaughter houſe and Stable adjoining ſaid Tan-yard, by DAVID FERRISS.

N. B. ſaid Ferriſs hath alſo to lett a good Cellar, conveniently ſituated near the Upper Market Houſe, in Wilmington, with Tobacco Utenſils for carrying on the Buſineſs, which would very well anſwer, there being no other in Town. ⊕

Buſh River, Baltimore County, Maryland, Aug. 29. 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber on Sunday Night, the 27th Inſtant, the two following Servants, viz. Albinus Ball, a Tanner, about 25 Years of Age, born in the Weſt of England, full ſix Feet high, and every way proportionable, ſmooth faced, ſwarthy Complexion, has been on board a Man of War, and is a bold impudent Fellow.

James Greeing, a Shoemaker, of the ſame Country, wears his own Hair, near ſix Feet high, a ſpare raw boned Fellow, thin Viſage, has a Boil juſt below the Pan of his Knee, and pretends to be very lame. They are but poorly clothed, will pretend to be Sailors, and was this Day ſeen within five Miles of Chriſtine Bridge. Whoever apprehends ſaid Servants, and brings them to their Maſter on Buſh River, Baltimore County, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency Reward; or if they are ſecured in any Goal, Forty Shillings for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

⊙ ROBERT ADAIR.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Man, who has worked ſome Time with a Baker. Alſo to be ſold (for ſeven Years only) a young Negroe Woman, who is a very good Cook, and can do all Sorts of Houſe-work. Enquire of John Peters, Baker, in Second ſtreet, next Door to the Sign of the King of Denmark. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Londonderry Townſhip, Cheſter County, ſome time in June laſt, a two Year old Horſe Colt, paces and trots no Brand nor Ear-mark, about twelve Hands high, has one white Foot behind. The Owner is deſired to come and deſcribe his other Marks, pay Charges, and take him away. ROBERT LAMBORN. ‖

Philadelphia, September 7, 1758.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue on Wedneſday, the Fourth of October next, at the Globe Tavern, near the New Hoſpital, where Mr. Clayton Biddle now lives, a Parcel of fine breeding Mares; alſo a Parcel of likely young Horſe and Mare Colts. Six Months Credit will be given the Purchaſers, giving Security, if demanded. Any Perſon intending to purchaſe, may ſee ſaid Mares and Colts at John Bleakley's Plantation in Kingſeſs, any time before the Sale. The Sale to begin at One o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Said Globe Tavern to be ſold or lett on a Leaſe for ſeven Years. A compleat grazing Farm, that will fatten a Thouſand Cattle a Year, will be lett for five or ſeven Years, on reaſonable Terms, to be entered on the Firſt of May next. To know the Terms, enquire of John Bleakley, next Door to the Indian King, in Market ſtreet. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1758.

DESERTED *from a Recruiting Party of Captain Skey's Company, in Burlington, on the Seventh Inſtant, William Robertſon, born in Old England, a Labourer, five Feet ſeven Inches high, of a brown Complexion, grey Eyes, ſlender made, and is a great Talker. He worked ſome Time ago at Trenton, about 30 Years of Age. And Robert Titus alſo deſerted from the ſaid Company on the Ninth Inſtant; he was born in Smithfield, about ten Miles from Briſtol, likewiſe a Labourer, five Feet eleven Inches high, of a freſh Complexion, has ſhort brown Hair, Hazel Eyes, and is ſlender made, talks little, worked ſome Time ago at Mr. Eare's in Burlington, and is 22 Years of Age. Whoever takes up the ſaid Deſerters, and ſecures them in any of His Majeſty's Goals, and acquaints the Captain thereof in York, or the Party in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward for each, beſides what is allowed by Act of Parliament, and all reaſonable Charges.* ¶

Philadelphia, May 24. 1758.

SIX PISTOLES REWARD.

RUN away, on the 20th Inſtant, from the Subſcribers, near Patapſco Ferry, in Ann Arundell County, Maryland, two Convict Servant Men; one is an Iriſhman, named Matthew Car, alias O'Neal, has brown Hair, is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and is a Weaver by Trade: Had on when he went away, a brown Thickſet Coat, red Broadcloth Jacket, an old Pair of Duroy Breeches, two Tow Shirts, old Thread Stockings, a Pair of new Pumps, an old Felt Hat, and a new purple coloured Silk Handkerchief, with white Stripes: The other named James Dey, alias Arnull, an Engliſhman, is about 35 Years of Age, a thick well-ſet Fellow, of a brown Complexion, is a very good Labourer: Had on, and took with him when he went away, a Kerſey Jacket, two Tow Linen Shirts, and one Check one, a Pair of Breeches and a Pair of old Shoes and Stockings; and now appears like a Sailor, with a Frock on. Whoever ſecures them, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward, paid by JOHN CROMWELL.

⊙ The 6 W

To be ſold by

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet,

A VARIETY of European and Eaſt-India Goods, Hair ready prepared for Wig makers. Alſo Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Melaſſes, Sugars, Indigo, Coffee, Madeira, Teneriffe and Fyal Wines, Rice, &c.

N. B. He continues his Vendue as uſual.

☞ For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See next Page.

JAMES BIDDLE,

Attorney at Law, at his Houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

DRAWS DEEDS, WILLS, MORTGAGES, and other Inſtruments of WRITING, carefully. ‡

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM STANDLEY,

On Penroſe's Wharff and Stores, near the Drawbridge,

WEST-INDIA and Philadelphia Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Train Oil, Mackrell, Coffee, Bar Iron, Oats, a Quantity of Logwood, &c. &c. &c.

September 6, 1758.

To the Freeholders, and others, qualified to vote at the enſuing Election, to be holden for the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office having heretofore taken this Method to publiſh their Requeſts, I have preſumed to addreſs you in this Manner, as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office at the enſuing Election; and I ſhall gratefully acknowledge the Good-will of ſuch who pleaſe to favour me with their Intereſt for the ſame.

JAMES MARSHALL.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

IT being cuſtomary for thoſe who are deſirous of ſerving in the Office of Sheriff, to addreſs themſelves to you, previous to the Election; as ſuch, I take the Freedom of acquainting you, that then I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for that Office, and requeſt your Votes and Intereſt in my Favour, which ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged by

Your Friend, JONATHAN COWPLAND.

September 4. 1758.

Auguſt 31, 1758.

WHEREAS by the Clemency and free Good-will of the honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; by and with His Majeſty's Royal Approbation, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, and Province of Pennſylvania, Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Government of the ſaid Counties, have been obtained, for granting to the preſent and future Inhabitants of the Town of Newark, the Powers and Privileges of having Fairs yearly, and for ever, and one weekly Market; that is to ſay, on the third Thurſday and Friday in the Months of October and April in every Year, for the buying and ſelling of Neat Cattle, Oxen, Cows, Horſes, Sheep and Hogs, and all other Goods, Wares and Commodities. And alſo a weekly Market, viz. on every Thurſday. The ſaid Town is in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, and County of New-Caſtle, ſituated five Miles Weſt of Chriſtiana Bridge, twelve Eaſt of Nottingham Brick Meeting-houſe, ten from the Croſs Roads, ſeven from the Head of Elk, ſixteen from Noxontown, and ſeven Miles from Newport. The Fair to be Cuſtom free for ſome Time.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1758.

HENRY BRABAZON,

Silk Dyer and Dry-ſcourer, from Europe, now reſiding at the Sign of the Hand and Bruſh, almoſt oppoſite Chriſtopher Marſhall's, at the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

CLEANS Gentlemens and Ladies Clothes, ſcarlet Roquelaus, long and ſhort Cloaks, Silver Orris, and Brocades, without damaging the Ground or Flowers, in as neat a Manner as thoſe in London. He alſo cleans and dyes plain and flowered Velvet, and raiſes the Pile again; takes Milldews from Goods damaged by Salt-water, or otherwiſe; and dyes Cotton Velvet as true a black, and to as good Perfection as thoſe in Mancheſter. He likewiſe takes out Cat-piſs, Lime-juice, Limeburn, Paint, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, from any Garment; and ſcours and dyes Buckſkins, or Buckſkin Breeches, of Cloth Colours. He buys old Gold and Silver Lace, or any thing of the Kind, at the beſt Price. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having the above done with the utmoſt Diſpatch and Fidelity. &c. &c. &c.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, next Houſe but one to the Tun-Tavern, exceeding cheap for Caſh, or ſhort Credit,

WHITE, red, blue and cloth coloured ſhaloons, tammies and durants, 7 eighths and yard wide Iriſh linens, oznbrigs, 7 qr. 7 eighths, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, calicoes, printed cottons, lungee ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, and Scots handkerchiefs, cambricks, long lawn, clear lawn, ſpotted and minionet lawn, ſilk caps, ſilk laces, ferrit ditto, mens cotton, linen and worſted hoſe, womens white worſted ditto, childrens and youths ditto, felt hats, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, worſted quality binding, nuns pretties, beſt bandine ſewing ſilk, beſt mohair and horſe hair buttons, ſcarlet and cloth coloured mohair, Scots thread, coloured thread, playing cards, inkpowder, pins, Whitechapel ſquare point and common needles, ſnuffboxes, tobacco boxes, a large aſſortment of cutlary, ſhot, bar lead, men and womens horſewhips, ſhoe and knee buckles, cinnamon and nutmegs, and many other articles.

THIS is to give Notice, that I the Subſcriber gave my Note of Hand to Matthew Porterfield for Five Pounds, payable on the firſt Day of May laſt; but, as it was a publick Fraud, all Perſons are forewarned from taking an Aſſignment of the ſame.

DAVID STEWART.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1758.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Clark deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

BEULAH CLARK, Adminiſtratrix.

To be LETT,

A PLANTATION, containing 50 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-houſe, Orchard, &c. near Pennypack Bridge, late in the Tenure of Thomas Stammers. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON, near the Governor's, in Second-ſtreet.

New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 28, 1758.

THERE is now, and has been for a conſiderable Time paſt, at Joſeph Scull's, at Cantwell Bridge, in the ſaid County, two Strays; one a ſmall black Horſe, about 12 Hands high, nine or ten Years old, and has had one of his Hind-legs broke; the other a red pyed Cow, three Years old. The Owner, or Owners, by applying to ſaid Scull, and paying Charges, may have them again.

JOSEPH SCULL.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Philadelphia, September 7, 1758.

For HALIFAX and CAPE-BRETON directly,

The Schooner SEAMAN'S ADVENTURE,

THOMAS SLIGHTHOM Commander,

And will ſail in two Weeks at fartheſt.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Commander on board, now lying at Mr. Clifford's Wharff, or to Henry Glaſs, at Mr. John Butler's. †

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the Subſcriber, of Londongrove Townſhip, near the Croſs Roads, in Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, on the 18th Day of this inſtant Auguſt, a dark bay Horſe, branded on the near Buttock DL, no white Mark, but ſome white Hairs upon his Back, under the Saddle, mixed like a roan, about 14 Hands high, goes a travelling Pace, and has a bob Tail. Whoever takes up the Horſe, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward; but if ſtolen, and Horſe and Thief ſecured, Three Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Aug. 30. 1758. JOHN CULBERTSON.

Auguſt 20. 1758.

CAME to the Plantation, formerly Edward Warner's, at Point-no-Point, about the Firſt of June laſt, a bright bay Mare Colt, about two Years old, branded on the near Buttock with the Letter S. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have her again, by applying to William Smith, living on the ſaid Place.

WHEREAS Samuel Davis, Son of James Davis, of the City of Glouceſter, came from Briſtol to Pennſylvania, about 35 Years ago, a Servant, and, when his Time expired, married and ſettled in Bucks County, and had Children, male and female: If the ſaid Samuel Davis, his Wife, or Children, are yet living, they may be informed of ſomething to their Advantage, by applying to the Subſcriber in Frederickſtown, Cecil County, Maryland.

Auguſt 29. 1758. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

STrayed away, about a Month ago, from the Subſcriber, over Sideling Hill, a bay Mare, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, paces, is about 13 Hands high, and branded on the near Shoulder with an M, and ſomething like an I over it. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to me, living in Donegall Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſhall have Fifty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me GEORGE MILLER.

Said Miller took up, over Sideling Hill, a bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock ☐, *paces, his off Hind-foot white. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying as above.*

To the Freeholders, and others, of the Borough and County of Cheſter, qualified to elect Members to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this Province.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the next County Election, I take the Liberty in this Manner (after returning my ſincere Acknowledgments for all former Favours) once more to requeſt your Votes and Intereſt on my Behalf for the ſaid Office at the ſaid Election.

I am your ready Friend,

Aug. 29. 1758. ISAAC PEARSON. †

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office, for ſome Years paſt, having taken this Method to publiſh their Intentions, I have preſumed, in the ſame Manner, to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Friend, and humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10. 1758. JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS it was my conſtant Endeavour, while I held the Office of Sheriff for this City and County, to execute it with that Care, Tenderneſs and Fidelity, which ſo important an Office requires, I preſume again to offer myſelf a Candidate for the ſame Office; and as I am ſenſible, that nothing leſs than a faithful Diſcharge of ſo great a Truſt can be a proper Return to the Publick for ſuch a Mark of their Favour and Confidence, I aſſure them of the Continuance of my Endeavours for the publick Good in that Office, and a ſteady and impartial Adherence to every Duty therein: And upon theſe Principles I hope again for your Votes at the enſuing Election, in Favour of

Your obliged Friend, SAMUEL MORRIS.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you Thanks for your kind Favours, in chuſing me for your Coroner this Year; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the enſuing Year, your like Favours will very much oblige your very humble Servant,

THOMAS BOUDE.

N. B. Good Cedar Poſts to be ſold by ſaid Boude.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Coroner's Office, for ſome Years paſt, having taken this Method of publiſhing their Intentions, I have preſumed in the ſame Manner to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office; your Favours on this Occaſion ſhall begratefully acknowledged by

¶ *Your Friend,* PETER ROBESON.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office, for Times paſt, having taken this Method to publiſh their Intentions, I have preſumed to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion to me granted, ſhall be thankfully acknowledged by Your humble Servant,

WILLIAM M'CAUSLAND.

WHEREAS THOMAS CAMPBELL is now removed from the Corner of Market-ſtreet to his Houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State houſe, and next to Charles Norris's Eſq; gives this further Notice to all Perſons indebted to him to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs without any further Notice. Said Campbell has now on hand, a large Aſſortment of fine freſh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain Cords, Vellom, &c. &c. Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of European and India Goods, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rates, as he is leaving off Shop keeping.

T. b. c. t. f. ¶ 5t.

Auguſt 31, 1758.

TO be ſold by Publick Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 13th of September, under the Court-houſe, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large Parcel of Summer ſhort Hair and Fall Deer Skins, in Lots of about 100 Pounds each; alſo a Quantity of Indian dreſt Deer Skins, and a Parcel of Bear Skins, and ſome Beaver, and other Furs.

By order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

ROBERT OWEN *Clerk.*

To be LETT, *for a Term of Years,*

A PLANTATION, generally known by the Name of the Great Iſland, lying and being within about Half a Mile of the Borough of Briſtol, in the County of Bucks, and exactly oppoſite to Burlington. The Iſland itſelf contains about 200 Acres of Land, about 100 of which is Bank Meadow, and will be, in the Fall, almoſt wholly in fine Timothy, Clover and Blue Graſs, very well drained; the other 100 Acres on the Iſland is pretty level Upland, about 55 Acres of which is cleared and fit for Clover Fields, 20 Acres of which is already put into Clover, and the reſt may eaſily be made by Foddering on it. There are alſo about 40 Acres more of Upland belonging to the Plantation, which lies juſt at the End of the Bank, is now almoſt all cleared, and will be plowed this Summer. There is a very good Farm Houſe on it, with a Barn and Stables, and a very neat Milk-houſe, and Granary, with a large Garden, and young Orchard. Any Perſon inclinable to rent the aforeſaid Plantation, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, Merchant, in Philadelphia, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Front ſtreet, Philadelphia. Tbc. 3 M. ¶

JOHN EGERTON, Maſter of Arms,

From the ROYAL ACADEMY, in LONDON,

BEGS Leave to give this publick Notice, that he intends to open a School for the Practice of the Small Sword, and Spaderoon, on Monday the 11th of September, at Mr. Thomas Riche's Store, in Water-ſtreet, and to continue three Days in every Week the enſuing Seaſon, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, where Attendance will be given between the Hours of Seven and Eleven a Clock in the Morning.

He likewiſe begs Leave to requeſt thoſe Gentlemen, who intend to engage for the Seaſon, will do him the Honour of their Company at the Opening, as, after that Time, none will be admitted except Gentlemen of the Army, to whom Practice is given, gratis, the other three Days every Week, to wit, Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays. ¶

JOHN EGERTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1758.

RUN away on the 14th of this inſtant Auguſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Straſburgh Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a Servant Man, named Henry Lancaſter, about 25 Years of Age, is a ſwarthy four looking Fellow, and is round ſhouldered: Had on a brown Coat, Flax Shirt, new and old Check Trowſers, patched with white Linen, old Hat, and wears his own black Hair. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

¶ JOHN REES.

Imported in the laſt Ship from Glaſgow, and in the Ship Britannia, Captain Atkinſon, from Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JAMES STUART,

In Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door below Walnut-ſtreet, on Mr. Fiſhbourn's Wharff,

A Large Aſſortment of Scots checked Handkerchiefs, bordered kenting Ditto, flowered and Gauze bordered Ditto, flowered Lawn, a great Aſſortment of Scots numbered Thread, coloured Ditto, 3 qr. 7 Eighths, and Yard wide Cotton and Linen Checks, printed Cottons, Mandren or ſpotted Kendall, Check Hollands and Furniture, blue, green and drab ſhaloons, Bedticken and Bedbunts, black, blue, ſcarlet and green Hair Shapes, Thickſets, plain knit Thread Stockings, ribbed Ditto, black, blue, ſcarlet and buff coloured Stocking Patterns for Breeches, Worſted Shag, Naps and Flannels, dyed Pillows and Jeans, white Ditto, Buckram, Buttons, Garters, Laces, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Braſs and Glaſs Sleeve Buttons, Cutto Knives, Buck handled, Seal End and Barlow's Penknives, Sciſſars, beſt Whitechapel Needles, &c. &c. ¶ 5t. Tbc.

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, remarkably healthy, and beautifully ſituated on the Southeaſt Side of Cheſtnut-hill, about nine Miles from Philadelphia, bounded on the great Road to Whitemarſh; it has on it a large well built Stone Houſe, with five Rooms on a Floor, a good Spring-houſe, Barn, and other convenient Outhouſes, a Fiſh-pond, Garden, Orchards, &c. a very pleaſant Avenue of well grown Trees leading from the great Road to the Houſe, about Forty Perches; it contains about 130 Acres, Half of which is extraordinary good Woodland. Any Perſon inclining to rent or purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to ALEXANDER HUSTON, in Philadelphia. The Purchaſer may have two Years, or more, to pay the Money, giving good Security, and paying Intereſt. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from Europe, and to be ſold very cheap, by

JOHN WHITE,

At John Hamilton's Houſe, below the Drawbridge,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Thread, Cotton, Worſted and Silk Hoſe; a variety of Haberdaſhery; Engliſh Felt and Caſtor Hats; ready made Stocking Breeches, with the beſt Trimmings and Patterns for Ditto; and an Aſſortment of Claſp Knives and Penknives, &c. &c. &c. ¶

RUN away from *JOHN POTTS,* on Saturday, the Tenth of June laſt, A Negroe Man, named *Hercules,* a likely well ſet Fellow, appears to be about 27 Years of Age; it is not known what Clothes he had on: The under Lid of one of his Eyes is very remarkable, ſhewing Part of the Inſide: He ſpeaks very good Engliſh and Dutch. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to his ſaid Maſter, at Pottſgrove, or to James Hockley, at Mount-Joy-Forge, or ſecures him in any Jail or Workhouſe, within this Province, ſhall have *THIRTY SHILLINGS* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Tbctf. JOHN POTTS.

THOMAS LEE,

Silk-Dyer and Scowerer, from LONDON, but now in Partnerſhip with the Widow Brown, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, commonly called Race-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets,

CLEANS and dyes all Sorts of Silks, Sattins, Camblets, homeſpun Stuffs, and damaged Goods, after the beſt Manner, either dreſſed or preſſed. He alſo ſcours Mens Coats wet or dry; likewiſe takes out Paint, Pitch, Tar or Cartcoom. Thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having their Work well done, and with Diſpatch. Tbc. 3 M. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

September 14, 1758. NUMB. 1551.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Saturday Night Captain Richey arrived here from Barbados, by whom we have the following important Advices, taken from two Cork News-papers, of the Sixth and Tenth of July, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, June 30.

Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, gained by his Britannick Majeſty's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, over the French Army, commanded by the Prince de Clermont, on the 23d of June, 1758.

AFTER his Highneſs Prince Ferdinand, by the well judged Motions he ordered the King's Army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the Left Wing of the French Army towards the Convent of Campe, had obliged the Prince de Clermont to quit his boaſted Camp of Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs in the Night, between the 12th and 13th, his Highneſs thought proper to give a new Poſition to our Army, by occupying the Heights commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the Town of Meurs in Front, at two full Leagues Diſtance from our Camp, the Right oppoſite to the Village of St. Tonnigſberg, in which 300 Grenadiers were poſted as an advanced Guard, with 12 Pieces of heavy Cannon, which were more than ſufficient to cover the Extremity of our Wing againſt any Attack: This Poſition was executed the 14th of June. On the 15th, about Five o' Clock in the Morning, his Serene Highneſs was informed that the Enemy was advancing in four Columns upon our Right. His Highneſs immediately ordered three Guns to be fired as a Signal, and the whole Army was under Arms, in Order of Battle, a Quarter of an Hour after. He went afterwards himſelf to reconnoitre, and ſaw diſtinctly, that at about two Leagues Diſtance from our Right Flank, a conſiderable Body was coming over the Plain of Hulſte, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this Body was followed by the whole Army, or whether it was only a Detachment of it that was marching that Way, his Serene Highneſs halted till towards the Evening, when he received certain Information, that the French Army had marched towards Nuys, and that Prince de Clermont had only detached this Corps, under the Command of General Count de St. Germain, in order to take Poſt at Crevelt.

Upon this Information, his Highneſs ſent his Light Troops and Huſſars to Kempen and Wachtendorick, and ordered the Army into their Camp again. On the 16th he changed the Poſition of the Army, in Conſequence of the Motions we had ſeen the Corps of M. de St. Germain make; he ordered the Right to the Village of Altenkirchen, and continued the Left on the Heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th his Highneſs went himſelf to reconnoitre, towards Kempen, the Poſition of the Enemy's Detachment at Crevelt, but could not gueſs at their Reaſon for fixing this Detachment at ſuch a Diſtance from their Army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to ſee the Countenance this Corps would hold, he ordered the Prince of Holſtein, with ten Pruſſian Squadrons, the five Squadrons of Huſſars, and the three Battalions of Sporcken Guards, and Prince Charles, to march early in the Morning of the 18th towards Kempen. He further ordered General Wangenheim to paſs the Rhine at Dulſbourg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter's, Halberſtadt's, Buckebourg's, and Hanau's, and the four Squadrons, viz. of Bock's Dragoons, the Light Troops of Lukner and Skeiter, and to advance that Day towards Meurs. General Sporcken, who, when we left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his Poſt there as long as the Enemy ſhould remain in Camp at Meurs, received likewiſe Orders to join the Army next Day with five Battalions and ſix Squadrons, and to leave only Major General Hardenberg, with the two Battalions of Goth and Stoltzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orſoy. This being regulated, his Highneſs communicated his Deſigns and Orders to the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, relating to an Expedition he propoſed, viz. That his Highneſs ſhould march the next Day, very early in the Morning, with a conſiderable Corps towards Kempen, whilſt the Prince of Holſtein ſhould advance with his Corps to Hulſte; whereby it would clearly appear whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the Army; or whether the Army of the Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this Plan his Highneſs, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, ſet forward on the 19th from the Camp with the twelve following Battalions, viz. Block's, Sporcken's, Hardenberg's, Wangenheim's, Poſt's, Dreves's, Bock's, the two Battalions of the Brunſwick Lifeguards, the Heſſian Guards, the Heſſian Lifeguard Regiment, and Prince Charles's Regiment, accompanied with 10 Squadrons of Heſſians, viz. Four of the Dragoon Guards, two of the Life Regiment, two of Prince Williams's, and two of Meltitz's, with three Mortars, four Pieces of Cannon, 12 Pounders, and four 6 Pounders; he marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no Alteration in the Poſition of Count St. Germain.

By a ſecret Order the Prince was directed, in caſe he perceived no Change in the Poſition of the Army, and of the flying Camp of the Enemy, he ſhould march the next Day directly towards Ruremonde, in order to endeavour to poſſeſs himſelf of the Magazine, as well as of 600 Militia, who were in Garriſon there. At Six in the Morning his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand in Perſon followed the Hereditary Prince to Kempen; he perceived ſome Movements in the flying Camp, which were of a Nature to induce him to believe that M. de St. Germain deſigned to march againſt the Prince of Holſtein, who was encamped near Hulſte. Soon after he was poſitively informed, that the whole of the French Army had quitted Nuys, and were advancing on this Side Crevelt; on which, having taken his Meaſures, and formed a Plan as the Caſe required, the Expedition to Ruremonde was then countermanded. Major-General Wangenheim was ordered to advance early next Day with his Corps towards Hulſte, and Lieutenant-General Sporcken was directed to march after Midnight with the Army, and to advance likewiſe to the Plain between Hulſte and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the Troops his Serene Highneſs could diſpoſe of were by this Means re-united in this Camp, the Right of which extended towards Kempen, and the Left towards Hulſte. The Head Quarters were fixed at Kempen, and, in order to prevent any uſeleſs Movements, his Highneſs ordered the Quarter-Maſter-General not to regard the Rank of the different Corps, nor the Order of Battle, but to place the Regiments as a great Part of them were actually poſted. In this Manner the abovementioned 12 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, formed the Right; next to them the four Battalions, and four Squadrons, under the Command of General Wangenheim, on the Left; and the whole Army which advanced under the Command of Major-General Sporcken from the Camp at Altenkirchen, formed the Left Wing, which together made an Army of 35 Battalions, and 58 Squadrons, including the ſix Squadrons of Huſſars. His Highneſs had expected that Prince Clermont would advance that Day to give him Battle; but, however, no conſiderable Event happened.

On the 21ſt we obſerved a great Movement in the advanced Corps of the Count St. Germain, and about Ten in the Morning after decamping, we ſaw them filing off to their Left, and marching towards Anraht, where they joined their Grand Army. In making this Motion they abandoned the Town of Crevelt, which was on the Front of their Right Wing; our Chaſſeurs poſſeſſed themſelves of it directly, and his Highneſs alſo went himſelf there to reconnoitre the Poſition of their Camp, which was clearly diſcovered from the Steeple at Crevelt; he did not think fit either to keep the ſaid Poſt, or to make any Change in the Poſition of his Army; in Conſequence of which he ordered the Chaſſeurs and Huſſars away from that Place, and the Enemy re-poſſeſſed themſelves of it in an Hour afterwards.

On the 22d his Highneſs went again to reconnoitre the Camp of the Enemy, particularly on the Side of St Anthony, on the Heath, which led towards their Left; and although we found many Difficulties, principally on account of the Country's being very woody, and having Incloſures, ſurrounded with large and deep Ditches, they reſolved to march the next Day to the Enemy, and to attack them in their Camp. In Conſequence of this Reſolution, the Army was ordered to be under Arms on the 23d of June, at One in the Morning, and not to change any thing in the Camp, but to leave all their Baggage in it, and wait there for further Orders. The General Officers were aſſembled in the Center of the Army, where his Royal Highneſs declared his Intentions to them of going to attack the Enemy, and that he had formed his Plan for that Purpoſe. He aſſigned the Command of the whole Left Wing, conſiſting of 18 Battalions, and 28 Squadrons, to Lieutenant General Sporcken, having ordered the Battalion Zaſtrow, of the Wolfenbuttel Troops, into the Town of Hulſte, in order to cover our Rear; and gave the Command of the Right Wing, compoſed of 16 Battalions, and 14 Squadrons, to the Hereditary Prince, and Major General Wangenheim; which, by the Addition of the two Regiments of Pruſſian Dragoons, Holſtein, and Finckenſtein, of five Squadrons each, made a Corps of 24 Squadrons, to be commanded by the Prince of Holſtein, as the Infantry was by the Hereditary Prince. As for the Light Troops, the three Squadrons of Black Huſſars were given to Lieutenant General Sporcken; the two Squadrons of Yellow Huſſars, to the Prince of Holſtein, and the Squadrons of Major Luckner, with Skeiter's Corps, were to obſerve the Flank of the Enemy's Right, being poſted in a Village called Papendeick.

This was the general Diſpoſition of the Army. By the ſecond the Lieutenant Generals, who commanded the two Wings, were ordered to form three Battalions of Grenadiers out of their Regiments of Infantry; that is to ſay, the Hereditary Prince two, and General Sporcken one; the two firſt of 500 each, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonels Schulemburg and Schack; and the other of 600, under Major de Cram.

At Four in the Morning the Army began to move; the Right advanced in two Columns as far as St. Anthony, and the Left the ſame Diſtance, on the Plain leading to Crevelt, half a League ſhort of it, where they had halted to receive freſh Orders. His Highneſs Prince Ferdinand went up the Steeple of St. Anthony, and ſent for the two Princes of Holſtein and Brunſwick; there they obſerved at Leiſure the Poſition of the Enemy's Camp, where all were quiet; he alſo ſent ſeveral Perſons thither, who were acquainted with the Country, to learn from them by what Routs we could advance towards the Enemy, and being informed of many other Points, abſolutely neceſſary to be known, his Highneſs reſolved to march to the Right, and endeavour to come up with the Enemy by the Villages of Vorſt and Anraht, on the Flank of their Left Wing. But, in order to raiſe Doubts in the Enemy, as to the Side on which the real and principal Attack would be made, he gave Orders for Lieutenant-General Sporcken to ſend Lieutenant-General Oberg, with the ſix Battalions of the ſecond Line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmanſegge's, Scheele's, Reden's, and the Fuſiliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's Regiments of Horſe, and that of the Body Guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them 6 Twelve-pounders; beſides this, his Highneſs gave them the following Orders, viz. That when the Action ſhould begin upon the Enemy's Left, M. de Sporcken, by way of Crevelt, and M. d' Oberg, by St. Anthony, ſhould do their utmoſt to advance and penetrate into the Enemy's Army; but, however, not to venture too far, unleſs they ſhould be well aſſured that our Attack ſucceeded to our Wiſhes; his Highneſs chiefly recommended it to them, to make good Uſe of their heavy Artillery, in order to oblige the Enemy to employ their Attention as much upon their Right Wing and Center as on their Left, and to engage and divide their Attention equally in three different Places, which would prevent them from ſending any Reinforcements to the real Attack, for fear of weakening themſelves in ſome Part or other, where we might make Impreſſion.

Theſe Diſpoſitions being made, his Highneſs put himſelf at the Head of the Grenadiers of the Right Wing at 8 in the Morning, and taking the Road that leads to the Village of Vorſt, which was left on our Right, we advanced in two Columns towards Anraht, where there was a Detachment of 400 of the Enemy, half Horſe, and half Foot, who, after ſome Diſcharges of Muſketry on each Side, fell back towards their Camp, which was about half a Mile diſtant from them, and there gave the Alarm. His Highneſs then cauſed the Troops to advance, and double their Speed, to get out of the Defiles; he ranged them in Order of Battle in the Plain between the Villages of Anraht and Willich, and marched directly toward the Wood, which covered their Left.

It was One o' Clock at Noon when the Enemy began to act. The Duke cauſed his Artillery forthwith to advance, which being greatly ſuperior to that of the Enemy, facilitated the Means of our Infantry forming themſelves over againſt the Wood, and of our Cavalry's extending upon our Right, towards the Village of Willich, making a Shew as if they deſigned to turn the Enemy's left Flank, to take them in the Rear. After a Connonade, as violent as it was well ſupported, his Highneſs ſaw plainly, he muſt come to the Point of endeavouring to force them out of the Wood by ſmall Arms; wherefore the Hereditary Prince put himſelf at the Head of the firſt Line; that is to ſay, of two Battalions of the Grenadiers of Schulemburg and Schack, and of the Regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Poſt and Dreves, and advanced, with the whole Front, directly towards the Wood. The Fire then became there extreamly hot on each Side, and neither diſcontinued, or, in any Degree, diminiſhed, for two Hours and a Half. In the mean while all the other Battalions entered likewiſe the Wood, ſo that there were but eight Squadrons, which formed a Corps Reſerve upon the Plain, ready to be employed where Circumſtances ſhould require. The other ſixteen Squadrons, which were upon our Right, never could penetrate on the other Side of the Wood, on account of two Batteries which the Enemy had placed there, and which were ſuſtained by above 40 Squadrons. In ſhort, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Hereditary Prince, aſſiſted by the Major Generals Kilmanſegge and Wangenheim, gave Orders for an Attack to be made by the Grenadiers, upon the two Ditches that were in the Wood, and that were lined with the Enemy's Infantry. They were forced one after the other. The other Regiments of Infantry did the ſame all along their Front; then that Part of the Enemy's Infantry was intirely thrown into Confuſion, and retired out of the Wood, in the utmoſt Diſorder, without ever being able to rally; our Foot followed them, but without venturing to purſue them, on account of the Enemy's Cavalry; which, notwithſtanding the terrible Fire of our Artillery, not only kept the beſt Countenance poſſible, but even covered their Infantry that were flying, in ſuch a Manner as to protect them from our Cavalry, that between Five and Six in the Evening had found Means to get the Plain. The Heſſian Dragoons, and Regiment of Cavalry of the ſame Nation, had two Shocks with the Royal Carabineers of Provence, and the Regiment of Rouſillon, and broke them; this was all that the Cavalry had to do in that Day. A Squadron of the Carabineers attempted to penetrate thro' our Infantry, and attacked the Battalion of Poſt and Dreves, but with a conſiderable Loſs; and tho' about Forty of them did indeed force their Way, they were never able to rejoin their Corps, and were all killed either by Shot or Bayonet. The Enemy did not think proper, or find themſelves in a Condition to diſpute the Ground longer with us, but retired towards Viſchell, and from thence took the Road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our Artillery, and took a great Number of Men and Horſes. During this whole Affair, the Fire of the Artillery of the Generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great Execution; but as the Diſtance they were at from us made them uncertain as to the Turn Affairs had taken on our Side, they never ventur'd to attack the Enemy's Front, oppoſite to them, ſo that the Enemy's Right Wing and Center retired in the greateſt Order towards Nuys, leaving us Maſters of the Field of Battle, after a Loſs on their Side, of between 7 and 8000 Men killed, wounded, and taken Priſoners.

Such was the End of this Action, which coſt the King's Army between Twelve and Fifteen Hundred Men killed and wounded. The Trophies we gained were, Two Kettle Drums, Five Standards, Two Pair of Colours, and Eight Pieces of Cannon. The Light Troops were ſent to harraſs the Enemy's Retreat; and at Nine at Night, all our three different Corps joined each other in the Field, from whence the Enemy had been driven, and remained there the whole Night under Arms.

Florence,

Dantz[illegible], May 27. Some private letters from Warſaw inform us, that ſuch a great Ferment hath afreſh appeared there, that it is generally believed the King would be obliged to take up his Reſidence elſewhere.

Warſaw, May 31. General Brown, with the Corps of the Ruſſian Army under his Command, is paſſing the Viſtula, near this City; and will march, without Delay, by the moſt direct Rout towards Sileſia.

Nurenberg, June 3. General Meyer ſeized on a Magazine belonging to the Army of the Empire, at Bareith, wherein were 100,000 Rations of Forage; and alſo on Part of the Military Cheſt, conſiſting of 12,000 Florins.

From the Head Quarters of the Imperial Army at Gewitz, June 3. On the 31ſt of laſt month the Pruſſians finiſhed their firſt parallel againſt Olmutz, and began to fire againſt the town; they likewiſe threw ſome bombs againſt it, but at ſuch a diſtance that they did not reach farther than the glacis. On the firſt Inſtant ſeveral parties of Pruſſian huſſars appeared at Willimow, nevertheleſs they returned to their former ſtation without attempting any thing. Yeſterday our advanced poſts obſerved that the enemy fired from three batteries againſt Olmutz. In the night between the 1ſt and 2d a fire broke out twice in the place, but was ſoon extinguiſhed. The artillery of the beſieged is fully anſwerable to that of the beſiegers, they indeed out-did them yeſterday. Laſt night we perceived the Enemy's Lines to be on fire in two places, which laſted above half an hour; during the continuance of the fire the Pruſſians ceaſed to carry on the attack. At day-break their artillery on the left fired upon the other ſide of the town with great force, but their fire from their battery of the right, which had played all night moſt briſkly, abſolutely and wholly ceaſed.

Vienna, June 6. The Ruſſians inſtead of proceeding to Action, are waſting precious Time in fruitleſs Negociations with the Dantzickers.

Mentz, June 6. Franconia will be quite drained by the Exactions of the Pruſſians. We are informed that they have required two Millions of Florins in Money, beſides Forage, from the Biſhoprics of Bamberg and Wurtzbourg,

Prague, June 7. The Bavarian Grenadiers loſt their Col. in the late Sally from Olmutz.

Stutguard, June 10. The Duke of Wirtemberg, our Sovereign, has ſent Orders to all the Magiſtrates of the Towns and Villages in his Dominions, not to refuſe, but to furniſh Proviſions and Forage to the Pruſſian Troops, in caſe they penetrate into this Dutchy.

From the Camp of General de Ville, in Moravia, June 10. The affair of Olmutz begins to become ſerious. The City is now entirely inveſted. The Pruſſians are preparing to attack the Convent of Hradiſch. The Garriſon is full of Courage. The grand Army has Orders to march on the third Diſcharge of Cannon: And the Proviſion and Forage are ready to be ſent off.

Vienna, June 10. The Pruſſians puſh on the Siege of Olmutz, under the Direction of Marſhal Keith. The Enemy are ſtrongly intrenching themſelves near Littau; the King of Pruſſia is ſo advantageouſly poſted with the greateſt Part of his Army near Proſtnitz, that Marſhal Daun has not yet been able to undertake any Thing againſt his Camp; nor is there any Likelihood of his executing any Thing hereafter with Succeſs, unleſs the Situation of Things abſolutely changes. The Enterprize appears ſo much the more doubtful, as the Forces of his Pruſſian Majeſty, actually in Moravia, are computed at fourſcore Thouſand Men; ſo that we can hardly flatter ourſelves that the Marſhal ſhould be able to raiſe a Siege covered by ſo great a Number of Troops; and therefore it ſeems that he muſt rather ſtand upon the defenſive with his Army.

Field Marſhal Count Nadaſti, who arrived here ſome Days ago from Croatia, is to take another Tour to that Province, inſtead of repairing to the Army in Moravia. Reinforcements are continually paſſing by this City for Marſhal Daun's Army; but whilſt we are doing all we can to render that Army equal to the Pruſſians, Appearances of Peace begin to ariſe, grounded on the good Offices of the King of Denmark, and other well meaning Powers.

Prague, June 12. We juſt now learned from our army, that General Laudon had attacked and cut in pieces, in the night of the 8th, a Pruſſian regiment of huſſars. None eſcaped being killed or wounded, except 200 men, who begged their lives. The cavalry of our army began to march the 8th; and the infantry followed the next day. Thus the two armies are very near each other.

Gen. Laudon alarmed the 8th, in three different quarters, the enemy's camp at Luſkow, and attacked during the night with 300 huſſars, and a like number of croats, the Pruſſian Mohring regiment of huſſars, poſted in a wood at Klein-Senitz. This attack was ſo ſucceſsfully complete, that the enemy's regiment was entirely diſperſed, and great numbers were killed and wounded. No intelligence was received that day from Olmutz, except that the fire was as uſual on both ſides, and that the enemy's army had made no new motion.

The 9th the enemy attempted the third time to cut off our poſt of obſervation at Willimow; but this poſt, as before, retired without the leaſt loſs to a hill at a diſtance behind them. The enemy ſeeing they had ſtill failed in their deſign, withdrew again, and our troops reſumed their former poſition.

The fire of the enemy on Olmutz was ſo weak laſt night that it was ſcarce perceptible, and that in the day-time is much ſlower than heretofore. Our advices are, that the camps of Littau was in readineſs to march, and the deſerters, who come to us in great numbers, ſay that all the other ſmall camps of the Pruſſians, have alſo orders to be ready to march. We learn this inſtant, that Col. Lannius had attacked with his detachment two battalions of Pruſſian free companies, under the command of Col. Noble. The attack was at Sibenhofen, in a wood near Sternberg, and behind the enemy. Theſe battalions were on their march, and were entirely defeated, 400 being made priſoners, three pieces of cannon taken, and the reſt either killed or diſperſed. We expect a more circumſtantial account of this affair.

From the Berlin Gazette, June 13. Yeſterday at ſix in the morning a courier from Orengeburgh immerſed us in the deepeſt ſorrow, by bringing us the melancholly news of the death of a prince, whoſe memory, ever dear to the country, will at all times put us in mind of ſo conſiderable a loſs. In ſhort, with extreme affliction we have heard, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Pruſſia, after a few days illneſs, expired the 12th of this month at three o'clock in the morning, in the 36th year of his age, being born the 9th of Auguſt, 1722. In the midſt of the ſucceſſes with which the Almighty is pleaſed to bleſs the juſtice of our arms, the grievous loſs leaves no room for any ſenſation but the moſt pungent regret. Heaven grant that the young Prince may tread in the ſteps of a father who has been admired by Europe, and adored by the faithful ſubjects of his auguſt brother, and whoſe death draws floods of tears from their eyes. In 1742 he married the Princeſs Louiſa Amelia, daughter of the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle; who is with child. Her eldeſt ſon Prince Frederick William, now preſumptive heir to the Throne of Pruſſia, was born in 1744; the ſecond ſon Frederick Henry Charles, was born in 1747, and the daughter Frederica-Sophia, was born in 1751.

Ratiſbon, June 15. By particular Advices from Vienna, we are informed, that a Courier has been diſpatched from thence to the Court of Peterſburgh, to demand a categorical Anſwer from the Empreſs, whether ſhe will in earneſt intereſt herſelf in, and ſupport the Houſe of Auſtria and Saxony, or not.

Berlin, June 16. Our Letters from Sileſia give ſome favourable Hopes of Peace, and aſſure us, that the Baron de Knorr, an Auſtrian Nobleman, and another Miniſter from the Court of Vienna, are gone for that Purpoſe to wait upon his Majeſty in Moravia; and that there is a great Likelihood that their Negotiation will meet with Succeſs.

[There is an Article from Bremen of the ſame Effect as the above, adding, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has given Orders to diſcontinue the Siege of Olmutz, on account of the depending Negotiation.]

Rochelle, May 28. They began Yeſterday to work on a new entrenched Camp, marked out above a League from Rochefort. If all the Thunder of the Engliſh ſhould fall there, it can do us no Harm.

Paris, June 16. The Damage done by the Engliſh at Cancalle, and the Neighbourhood, where they burnt, ſacked and deſtroyed every Thing, not ſparing what was conſecrated to holy Uſes, is computed at Two Millions of Livres (upwards of 80,000 Guineas.)

Dunkirk, June 16. Since the Beginning of this Week, a Body of 7000 French Troops have encamped near this City, to act as Circumſtances may require.

[In the Paper of the Tenth of July it is ſaid, the King of Pruſſia is before Olmutz, which Place he finds much ſtronger than he expected, but it gives him the more Pleaſure, becauſe from that he had Reaſon to conclude it was a Place of more Conſequence. 'Tis ſuppoſed he will be Maſter of it in the Month of June. He is determined to attack Count Daun, who is intrenched in a Wood near that Place, immediately after Olmutz ſurrenders; ſome are of Opinion he will attack him before he takes Olmutz 'Tis certain Count Daun is afraid to riſque a Battle by his intrenching in ſuch a Manner, in a Wood, and well he may, as France depends in a great Meaſure on his Army.]

[*For London News ſee the Fourth Page.*]

BOSTON, September 4.

The Day after his Excellency our Governor left the Eaſtern Settlements, the Enemy, to the Number of 50 French, and 355 Indians, appeared at George's, and made an Attack upon the Fort: But Matters there being ſo well prepared to receive them, they could not make the leaſt Impreſſion, not even upon the Block Houſe: They burnt ſome Houſes in the Woods, which had been deſerted by the Inhabitants, took one Woman, and turned their Fury againſt the Cattle. Four of them ſoon after appeared eſcorting the Woman Priſoner under a Flag of Truce, whom Capt. North has redeemed for Nine Pounds: It is from her we hear the Particulars of the Enemy and their Numbers; alſo that Lieutenant Saunders and the Priſoners taken at Naſkeag-Point are alive and well.---And laſt Monday Night the Account of this Attempt arrived here: His Excellency immediately ſent down Capt. Hallowell in the King George: He has ſent down alſo ſome French Priſoners to exchange for thoſe which the Enemy have of ours.

By a Veſſel this Morning from the Eaſtward, we are informed, that the French and Indians have burnt and deſtroyed all the Houſes, Cattle and Grain, of all the Inhabitants at Broad-Bay; that they were heard firing at George's Fort, and that near 100 Guns from the Fort was heard in about an Hour's Time; that the Enemy fired very ſmart for a little Time, and then ceaſed to refreſh themſelves, in order to go at it again; that laſt Wedneſday Capt. Hallowell was off Old Caſco; that Capt. Cox had ſailed in an armed Sloop, with 150 Men from Caſco Bay; and that General Pepperell was marching a Regiment, not being able to get Veſſels in New-Hampſhire Government, fit to tranſport them. The above Veſſel has brought up 11 Women and Children, for Fear of the Enemy.

By a Letter from an Officer on the Southern Expedition we learn, That General Forbes's Army was within 35 Miles March of Fort Du Queſne.

By Captain Winſlow, who arrived here Yeſterday in ten Days from Louiſbourg, we learn, That on the 22d of Auguſt laſt, Signal was made for the following Ships to weigh Anchor, in order to proceed to the Bay of Gaſpay, in the River St. Lawrence, viz. Royal William, 84 Guns, Sir Charles Hardy, Bedford 64, Lancaſter 64, Devonſhire 60, Pembroke 60, Vanguard 64, 2 Frigates, the Ætna Fireſhip, and 7 Tranſports, with three Regiments on board, under the Command of General Wolfe, there to make a Diverſion on Land, and to diſtreſs the Enemy's Trade:--That great Numbers of our People were employed in pulling down the Weſt Gate, which is to be rebuilt, and made ſtronger:---That the Ships employed in weighing thoſe ſunk by the Enemy, had given over their Undertaking, not being able to accompliſh it:---That ſix Regiments were embarking for Boſton:----That Col. Monckton with 1500 Troops, and ſeveral Frigates, were going to St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy, to take Poſſeſſion of the important Paſs the Enemy now have there; by which Means it is hoped the French and Indians will be entirely routed from that Part of Nova-Scotia:---That the French 64 Gun Ship was refitting, and was going to England:---That the Inhabitants of that Iſland and St. John's daily came in, agreeable to the VIth Article of Capitulation, and as faſt as they were put on board ſailed for France:---And that Capt. Rouſe, in the Sutherland Man of War, of 50 Guns, was going to deſtroy the French Settlements at Newfoundland.

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Yeſterday about Twelve o'Clock the Albany Poſt came to Town, after riding in an extraordinary Manner to bring us the following important Intelligence of the Succeſs of Col. Bradſtreet's Expedition on Lake Ontario. An Expreſs firſt brought the Account to Albany on Thurſday laſt from the Great Carrying Place, on the Road to Oſwego; but the Poſt was then diſcharged, and a Gentleman there directly ſet out to overtake him, which he did after 20 Miles Ride, and incloſed the following.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who was in the Expedition with Col. Bradſtreet, on Lake Ontario, dated Oſwego, Auguſt 30, 1758.

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleaſure to inform you, That I arrived here this Day with a Brig under my Command, deeply loaded with Furr, Skins, Bale-Goods, Liquors, &c. &c. The Brig is the ſame that was taken from us by the French at Oſwego two Years ago.----I have not Time to be very particular as to the Seige of Cadaraqui, or Frontenac; but ſhall inform you, that on the 25th Inſtant, at Night, we landed, and inveſted the Fort:---The 26th we mounted two Cannon on an Eminence, which we kept conſtantly firing on the Fort: The 27th Col. Bradſtreet ordered 1200 Men (almoſt one Half what he had with him) round the Fort, and mounted 2 more Pieces of Cannon. I was on this Command: We found the Enemy's Fire very hot; but towards Night they fired moſtly over our Heads, and only killed one Man, and wounded 8. The Veſſels which lay in the Harbour kept a conſtant Fire up, but were ſilenced by our firſt Battery: They attempted to go off by making Sail, and going down the River St. Laurence, but by the Hotneſs of our Fire, were obliged at laſt to take to their Boats, and let the Veſſels drive; which went aſhore about 5 Miles below the Fort, where we ſent and got them off. The 28th, the Fort was given up to us on the following Conditions, viz. That the Garriſon ſhould go to Canada on their Parole of Honour, and return an equal Number of our Men to Fort-William Henry:---And that the Governor of the Fort (who is the Third in Command with the French) ſhould return Col. Schuyler in his Place:----I am, in Haſte, Your humble Servant,-------"

The following further Particulars of this happy Turn, we have in another Letter that was incloſed with the foregoing, viz. That about 150 or 200 Priſoners were taken, and 15 killed, with the Loſs of only three killed on our Side, and 17 wounded: That our People brought off between 80 and 100 Pieces of Cannon; burnt five of their Veſſels; levelled the Fort to the Ground, and deſtroyed 2000 Barrels of Proviſions:---That the Perſon mentioned in the foregoing Letter to be the Third in Command with the French, was the Lieutenant Governor of Canada (*as ſpoke of in our laſt Gazette to be bound thither on a Treaty.*)--That Col Bradſtreet had proceeded on with his little healthy ſucceſsful Army, but no one knew whither, only imagined to be againſt Oſwegatchi, or Fort La Galette, about 35 Miles below Frontenac, on St. Laurence River, and about 85 Miles from Montreal. That the Plunder got at the Fort was worth 70,000 l. Sterling: And, that there was a ſurprizing Alteration in the Behaviour of the Indians at the Great Carrying Place, for the better."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who went with Colonel PETER SCHUYLER to Canada, agreeable to their Parole (and who left Albany for that Purpoſe about the 20th of July laſt) dated at Montreal, Auguſt 1, 1758.

"We arrived here in perfect Health the 29th of laſt Month, and have met with a moſt kind and hoſpitable Reception from the Governor and Intendant (who is now here) as well as from all other Ranks and Degrees of People; nor is our ſtaying ſo long either taken ill, as to ourſelves, or our Commander in Chief who kept us.---You will have heard no Doubt e'er now, That Col. Schuyler is authorized by General Abercrombie to exchange both himſelf, and me, and three other King's Officers, who have been ſome Time Priſoners in Canada; this Exchange the Governor of Canada has accepted without Heſitation, and has aſſured us it will take Place whenever he receives our General's Anſwer to the Propoſals he now makes him, for a general Exchange of all the Soldiers and Inhabitants, Priſoners on both Sides; and as each Party are, no doubt, equally deſirous to have their People, this cannot miſs to take Place as ſoon as the Priſoners can be collected together, and brought to the Place agreed on, which is thought cannot exceed a Month at fartheſt; till which Time the Colonel and myſelf are to remain at Montreal, where all the Priſoners they have are to be aſſembled. If any Opportunity of writing offers before my Return to the Engliſh Dominions, I ſhall not fail to embrace it, but I fancy not, and hope to write you from Engliſh Ground in a Month's Time." Yours, &c.

A Letter from Rogers's Iſland, near Fort Edward, Aug. 23.

---"Lieutenant Brewer, and ſix Rangers, came in here laſt Sunday, and brought in one French Priſoner, which they took about four Miles from Crown-Point.-----Some Parties were to ſet out from the Lake laſt Night, in Queſt of Priſoners.----One of our Serjeants and five Rangers returned laſt Night from a Scout to Carillon, but without Succeſs, being diſcovered by a Scouting Party of the Enemy; they never diſcovered each other till they came within three Rods, when they exchanged a few Shot, and ſo parted.----There begins to be ſome Talk here about returning to Carillon-----ſome expect it, others deſire it, and----many are afraid of it.----Two Deſerters came into the Lake the Night before laſt, who inform, that the Indians immediately after Rogers's Battle went all home, except about 30, who were left drunk."------

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, Auguſt 14.

"The Carpenters of this Place are ſent for by the Admiral to repair the Ruins of Buildings occaſioned by our Siege, and Families are daily embarking to ſettle there, ſo that we may expect that Louiſbourg will be eſteemed a Place of Conſequence to our other American Colonies.---A Diſcovery was made of a PLOT laſt Night, betwixt ſome of the Inhabitants of this Place and our neighbouring French and Indians, and was this Night to have been executed, as cannot but diſpleaſe the Ear of every true Briton; and as it more particularly concerns us who reſide in this Place, we are the more obliged to return Thanks to Almighty God, for his great Goodneſs in delivering us out of the Hands of our cruel and inveterate Enemies. I ſhall write you juſt as it was: A Captain's Waiting Man who frequented a Houſe in Dutch Town (ſo called) on Account of a young Woman who lived there, followed her down the Cellar, and there diſcovered and took Notice of a Parcel of Fire-Arms, loaded and primed, which he made known to his Captain; thereupon Search being made, they were found and carried before the Governor, and Enquiry being made, it appears there was a Plot laid betwixt the Dutch, or ſome other diſaffected Perſons, with the French and Indians, ſuddenly to fall in upon this Place, and deſtroy it, with every Perſon in it that could not make their Eſcape; and this Night was appointed for the cruel Attempt. They took this Opportunity, as our Men of War were all at Louiſbourg. We are this Night all to be under Arms, tho', as their Deſigns are fruſtrated, we are in Hopes they will return back to the Woods, and that we may not be diſturbed by them.----Not more than a Mile from this Place

, Choice Lemons, White Wine Quarter-Caſks, and French Coffee, to be ſold by JAMES WALLACE, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet.

four French and four Indians were ſeen Yeſterday, and 'tis not doubted there were a large Number not far off. We have now in Sight ſeveral Men of War from Louiſbourg, ſo that we hope they will furniſh us with ſuch Aſſiſtance as will put it out of the Power of our Neighbours to diſturb our Quiet. We are to have fourteen Sail of the Line to winter here, which are thought ſufficient to guard us."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, Auguſt 17.

--------" By an Officer from the Lake three Days ago, we learn, that the Sloop is all rigged and ready to ſail down Lake-George upon Diſcovery; but no other material News from that Quarter.-----Lieutenant Worſter, of the Connecticut Forces, who was wounded in Rogers's Skirmiſh, is yet alive, and likely to recover, no Pains being ſpared to effect it, as the Surgeons are extremely fond of making a Cure of ſo extraordinary a Caſe, which is this, He being in the Front, with Major Putnam, or not far in his Rear, the Enemy fired upon him, and eight Bullets lodged in him, three of which are taken out; he had alſo three Wounds by a Tomahawk, two of which were on his Head, and the other in his Elbow, his Head was flea'd almoſt the Hair Part off. He was ſenſible all the while the Enemy were ſcalping him, and finding himſelf wounded in ſo many Places that he could not run, and the Enemy cloſe upon him, he fell on his Face, and feign'd himſelf dead, and no Doubt but the Enemy thought he was; however, they gave him two Blows on his Head, but not ſo hard as to deprive him of his Senſes, and then ſcalped him, during all which Time he made not the leaſt Reſiſtance.----Two Pieces of Braſs 18 Pounders are now going out of this City for the Lake, but we are uncertain whether there will be any other Attempt to croſs the Lake this Fall. ---There is an Order to diſcharge the Sick, which will greatly leſſen the Army."

Governor Pownall, of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, has appointed Thurſday, the 14th of September inſtant, to be ſet apart for religious Worſhip throughout that Province: Recommending to the Miniſters and People of all Denominations, to offer up to Almighty God ſincere and devout Praiſes, for that he has been pleaſed in the Midſt of Judgment to think of Mercy, and to grant great and ſignal Succeſs to ſuch of his Majeſty's Forces as have been employed for the Reduction of the Iſland of Cape-Breton and its Dependencies: And alſo recommended to them, at the ſame time, to make earneſt Prayer and Supplication for his Bleſſing on the great and momentous Affairs of the War that are ſtill depending; and in an eſpecial Manner, that the Forces employed upon this Continent for the Defence and Recovery of His Majeſty's juſt Rights, and for the Invaſion of His Enemies, may be inſpired with true Conduct, Courage and Zeal, and be directed and ſucceeded of Heaven.

Camp at Lake-George, dated Auguſt 21.

On the 11th Inſtant was launched here, in 13 Days from laying the Keel, the Sloop Earl of Halifax, 51 Feet Keel, about 100 Tons Burthen, built by the Direction of Commodore Loring and Col. Bagley, and is to carry 18 ſix and four Pounders, 20 Swivels, 50 Sailors, and a Company of Marines on board: Her Rigging being fitted, expect ſhe will ſail on a Cruize, on the Lake, in a Day or two.

Captain Gilbert arrived here laſt Tueſday Night in 9 Days from Bermuda: The 31ſt ultimo, in Lat. 37, he ſpoke with Capt. Warner, in a Schooner, who then had been but 9 Days from St. Kitts, bound for Rhode-Iſland; and two Paſſengers, who had been lately at Martinico, informed Captain Gilbert, That the Day they left that Iſland, a Letter of Marque Brig belonging to this Port, was carried in there by a Sloop of 12 Guns, and 100 Men, after an obſtinate Engagement.

By Advices from St. Auguſtine, as late as the 25th of Auguſt, we learn, that no more than 40 Dragoons arrived there with the new Governor from the Havannah; that there were no new Fortifications erecting there; that they were reparing a ſmall Platform, of 4 Guns, on the S. W. Part of the Town, that had been built 40 Years ago, in order to intimidate the Creek Indians, who were at that Time troubleſome Neighbours to them: That the whole Garriſon conſiſted of only 480 Men; that all French Privateers were forbid the Port of St. Auguſtine; and that by Advices received there from Spain as late as June, it appeared that his Catholick Majeſty was not the leaſt diſpoſed to enter into, or be concerned in the preſent Broils in Europe or America.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

For the Information of the Freeholders of the reſpective Townſhips in this Province, with reſpect to chooſing Aſſeſſors, the following Clauſe, from a late Act of Aſſembly, is inſerted.

'And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, 'That the Freeholders of every Townſhip and Borough 'in each County within this Province, and of every Ward 'in the City of *Philadelphia*, ſhall meet together on the 'Twenty-ſeventh Day of *September* next, and ſo on the 'ſame Day in the ſame Month every Year, during the 'Continuance of this Act, unleſs the ſame Day ſhall happen to be on *Sunday*, and then on the Day before, and 'chuſe, by Way of Ballot, or by Tickets in Writing, 'one diſcreet and reputable Freeholder, reſiding within 'the ſaid Townſhip, Borough or Ward, for an Aſſeſſor, 'whoſe Name ſhall be returned in Writing, under the 'Hands of two or more of the Electors, to the Sheriff of 'the reſpective County, on or before the Firſt Day of '*October* next following, by the Conſtable of the ſaid 'Townſhip, at the ſame time he ſhall return the Inſpector 'directed to be choſen on the ſame Day by a Law of this 'Province, now in Force; and the ſaid Sheriff ſhall deliver in Writing, within five Days after the Receipt of 'ſuch Return, the Names of the Perſons ſo choſen and returned for Aſſeſſors, to one or more of the Commiſſioners of the ſaid County, under the Penalty of *Twenty* '*Pounds*; which ſaid Aſſeſſor, ſo choſen as aforeſaid, together with the Conſtable of his reſpective Townſhip, 'Borough or Ward, ſhall and are hereby enjoined and required to go to the Place or Places of Abode of all and 'every Perſon and Perſons reſiding therein, and make a 'faithful and diligent Enquiry into, and endeavour, by 'all the Ways and Means in their Power, to procure a 'true and exact Account of the real and perſonal Eſtates 'of every Inhabitant thereof, and of the true Value of 'ſuch Eſtates.'

The following Extracts being taken in ſome French Ships, are publiſhed, to ſhew the diſtreſſed Situation the French think themſelves in.

Tranſlation of Part of a Letter from Mr. Barret de Ferrand, of Bourdeaux, to his Friend Mr. Chenie, at St. Domingo, dated April 25, 1758.

" We are doing our utmoſt Endeavours to parry off the Blows that our Enemies are preparing to ſtrike both by Sea and Land, and we have really enough to do, as the Odds is againſt us.

" The King of Pruſſia, ſince the Battle he gained over us, in which he drubbed us ſoundly, has alſo beat the Auſtrians, and regained all Sileſia, and every Thing elſe they took from him. Behold the unfortunate Events of the Battle of Roſbach! which he gained over us the Fifth of November. He knew ſo well how to improve his Advantages, that he is now in the moſt flouriſhing Situation imaginable; he conquers as he goes, and it muſt be confeſſed that he is a great Warrior.

" The Appearances that we had of a ſpeedy and advantageous Peace, are now vaniſhed. Canada deſtitute of every Thing, and our Fleets ruined by Death and Sickneſs, preſent to us but a diſmal Proſpect of the enſuing Campaign, which is already commenced. Our Situation is vaſtly changed.---May God aſſiſt us, and ſend a Peace, for every Thing goes on badly here, and elſewhere. I ſhall relate nothing of that to you, as I ſuppoſe it has e'er this reached your Ears.

" The Engliſh continue to take our Shipping; few eſcape them. They have not, however, been able to take any of our Men of War; they are all arrived; but two of the large Ones are loſt in Port. All this looks ill, and I ſhall ſay nothing in regard to this Campaign, only that the Engliſh threaten a Deſcent on France, and we are garniſhing our Coaſts with Troops. Take Care of yours; for it is thought they will make Attempts every where. They are the ſtrongeſt, and therefore in the Right to do ſo. I am, &c. BARRET DE FERRAND.

" P. S. I am afraid you will not receive the ſeveral Letters I have lately wrote you, as the Engliſh let nothing eſcape. Adieu. We enjoy a pretty good State of Health, conſidering our approaching Miſery, which is dreadful to think of, as our Affairs go ill in all Parts."

Marſeilles, March 22, 1758.

" We muſt wait for a Peace, of which at preſent there ſeems to be but little Appearance---That Peace we ſo much deſire.---We are unlucky every where.---The Engliſh are already gone to Canada with a ſtrong Squadron; France is not in a Condition to ſend any Aſſiſtance to that Country, either ſtrong or ſpeedy enough to prevent them making themſelves Maſters of it or Louiſbourg; God alone can preſerve it to us; but for the moſt Part God favours the Prudent and Active.---The Engliſh have taken two of our Men of War in the Mediterranean:---Our Army in Weſtphalia has totally abandoned the Electorate of Hanover.---The French are greatly degenerated, at leaſt the Want of good Generals make them appear no more to be the ſame Men."

May 12, 1758.

" Our Affairs continue to grow worſe.--As to Germany, we have great Reaſon to fear the Hanoverians will force our Army to quit the Field entirely, and will enter France along with them.----Poſterity will not believe, that in leſs than Eight Months France, from being triumphant both by Sea and Land, ſhould be reduced to the Point of begging Peace, on what Terms her Enemies pleaſe to impoſe.---The Power of God is plainly to be ſeen in ſo ſudden a Revolution. Adieu. We are in good Health, and want nothing but Money and News from you."

On Thurſday laſt a French Dutch Schooner arrived here, taken by the Knowles Privateer of this Port, laden with Sugar and Coffee, and bound to St. Euſtatia from Port-au-Prince.

And on Saturday an Engliſh Snow came up, commanded, when taken, by one Campbell, mounted 18 Guns, and had above 50 Hands on board; her Cargo Proviſions, Dry Goods, &c. and was deſigned for Port-au-Prince from St. Euſtatia. They threw overboard ſeveral Cheſts of Arms, ſome of which were fiſhed up again. She is Prize to the Spry and Knowles Privateers of this Place, and the Hawk of New-York.

Captain Richey, in his Paſſage from Barbados, off of Bermuda, met with, and took, a Dutch Snow, bound to Holland from Coracoa, but ſaid to have a French Paſs, and French Property on board. She is not yet come up.

A Letter from Barbados mentions, that a Gentleman arrived there from Cork ſays, it was confirmed that Admiral Saunders had taken four French Men of War in the Mediterranean, and ſunk two.

Arrived at Barbados, Captain Smith; and at Jamaica, Capt. Styles, both from this Port.

The Brig Otter, Captain Rankin, of this Harbour, and bound to London from North-Carolina, was taken by the Dutcheſs of St. Germain Privateer, about 20 Leagues to the Weſtward of Scilly. A Veſſel arrived in Virginia, was taken by the ſame Privateer, but ranſomed.

Our private Advices from Albany are of the 8th Inſt. and as follow: That an Expreſs arrived there the Night before, and brought a Couple of Letters from two Officers under Colonel Bradſtreet, which agreed, that on the 24th ult. they came before Cadaraqui, and ſummoned it to ſurrender, which was refuſed, when a Bomb Battery was immediately raiſed, and on firing the ſeventh Shell from it, on the 27th, the Enemy deſired to capitulate, ſtruck the French, and hoiſted Engliſh Colours, and a Capitulation was agreed on: That we loſt one Man, had 14 wounded, and took 150 Priſoners, in which Number they ſay was the Governor of Montreal, who came there to treat with foreign Indians; the Number of their Killed and Wounded not particularly known: That they took 100 Pieces of Cannon, 2000 Barrels of Proviſions, and a great Quantity of Indian Traffick, which was all ſent to Oſwego in two good Sloops.

Private Letters from Boſton mention, that ſix Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, had ſailed under the Command of Sir Charles Hardy; on board of which was General Wolfe, with four Regiments, in order to take Poſſeſſion of the Bay of Gaſpay, and build a Fort there: That Governor Lawrence was at Halifax: And that Colonel Monckton was to march by Land, with 2000 Men, to St. John's River; where, with ſome Frigates, they were to take Poſſeſſion all along that River: That the Regiments coming to Boſton from Louiſbourg, are ſaid to be the Royals, Forbes's, Webb's, Laſcelles's, Third Battalion of Royal Americans, and Fraſier's Highlanders.

Tueſday Night laſt a Store was broke open in Front-ſtreet, and Money carried off from thence to a conſiderable Value.

WHEREAS the YEARLY MEETING of the People called QUAKERS, for *Pennſylvania* and the *Jerſeys*, was concluded to be held, for the future, on the FOURTH *Firſt-Day* of the *Ninth Month*, called *September*; and by not acquainting the Printers, it was inſerted in the laſt Year's ALMANACK as uſual, which is like to be a great Diſappointment to many, and is the Reaſon for the giving of this Notice.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 12s. 9d. to 13s. New Wheat 3s. 7d. Indian Corn 2s. 3d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 21s. Beef 50s. Pork 55 to 80s. Pipe Staves 7l. Barrel Ditto 65s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. 15s. Madeira Wine 35 to 45 l. Weſt-India Rum 4s. 2d. New-England Ditto 3s. 3d. Pennſylvania Ditto 3s. 3d. Muſcovado Sugar 35s. to 55s. Melaſſes 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. Salt 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. Tobacco 12s. to 25s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Powder 11l. Hemp 6d. Bohea Tea 6s. 9d. Pitch 15s. Tar 10s. Tupentine 16s. Flaxſeed 3s. 6d. to 4s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Unity, George Peckham, from Rhode-Iſland.
Schooner Mayflower, Matthew Jackſon, from Barbados.
Brig Grace, John Richey, from Ditto.
Brig Hannah, James Coburn, from Ditto.
Sloop Frances, Thomas Fowle, from Bermuda.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, from Salem.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from N. York.
Sloop Lark, Joſeph Lettſon, from Ditto.
Sloop Cheney, Wait Warner, from New-London.
Sloop Snowbird, Richard Gardner, from Nantucket.
Ship Firſt of Auguſt, Ferdinando Bowd, from Boſton.
Ship Europa, Benjamin Keene, from Montſerrat.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Phœnix, Richard Power, for New-York.
Sloop Two Brothers, John Dame, for Boſton.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, for Salem.
Sloop Mary Ann, Samuel Spofforth, for Bermuda.
Sloop Relief, John Howell, for New-Providence.
Sloop Lark, Joſeph Lettſon, for New-York.
Ship Hercules's Prize, Robert White, for Jamaica.
Snow Briſtol Merchant, William Maxwell, for St. Kitts.
Schooner Deep-Bay, John Webley, for Ditto.
Schooner Diſpatch, Thomas Mulford, for N. Carolina.
Schooner Unity, George Peckham, for Rhode-Iſland.
Brig King of Pruſſia, Charles Monk, for Halifax.

CLEARED.

Ship Hannibal, Henry Buck, to St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Anna, Robert Hardie, to Ditto.
Ship King George, Charles Dingee, to Liverpool.
Ship Rebecca, Joſeph Arthur ſenior, to Jamaica.
Brig Honduras, John Moncrieff, to Ditto.
Brig Captain Greenville, John Keegan, to N. York.
Brig Blakeney, James Barwick, to St. Chriſtophers.
Snow Sally, Thomas Whitlock, to Antigua.
Sloop Rebecca, John Hamilton, to Halifax.
Sloop Swan, Joſhua Titcomb, to Ditto.
Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Lamſon, to Boſton.
Sloop Phœnix, Richard Power, to New-York.
Sloop Two Brothers, John Dame, to Boſton.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, to Salem.
Sloop Seaflower, Michael French, to Jamaica.
Schooner Two Brothers, James Corrie, to Jamaica.
Schooner Deep Bay, John Webley, to St. Kitts.
Schooner Diſpatch, Thomas Mulford, to North-Carolina.
Schooner Antigua Packet, James Waughop, to Cork.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price 5s.)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, from the 14th of *October*, 1757, to the Third of *May*, 1758.

WANTED,

A SURGEON for a Letter of Marque Ship. A Perſon, properly qualified, by applying to Willing and Morris, will meet with Encouragement.

STOLEN on Tueſday Night the 29th of Auguſt, from Andrew Doz's Shalhop, lying at Mr. Fiſhbourn's Wharff, a ſmall Moſes built Boat, about ten Feet Keel, her Timbers all of Mulberry, her Gunwale and Stern-ſheets are painted yellow. Whoever brings the ſaid Boat to the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

ANDREW DOZ.

WHEREAS Mr. John Wallace, of this City, Merchant, has lately taken his Paſſage for England, and has impowered *Alexander Huſton*, *William M Ilvaine*, and *Alexander Stedman*, of the ſaid City, Merchants, to receive all ſuch Debts as are due to him the ſaid John Wallace; this is therefore to deſire all Perſons whatſoever, indebted to the aforeſaid John Wallace, forthwith to come and pay off their reſpective Debts to the aforeſaid Truſtees, or either of them, elſe they may poſitively depend on being ſued to the next County Court, wherever the Debtors live, in this Province. And all that have any Demands againſt the ſaid John Wallace, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted. ¶ Tbc, 3 M.

SIX PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away, laſt Summer, from the Subſcriber, in St. Mary's County, Maryland, a likely Negroe Fellow, named Frederick, about 21 Years of Age, is tall and thin, the Calves of his Legs grow remarkably high, was always uſed to work about Houſe, is inclinable to uſe his Left Hand more than his Right, and plays on the Violin; he took with him a ſmall ſorrel Gelding, with a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock IC joined in one, Whoever brings the ſaid Negroe to the Subſcriber, in the County aforeſaid, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, and one Piſtole for the Gelding, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ¶ JOHN CHESHEY.

N. B. He was ſuppoſed to be inveigled away by one James Seager, who frequents the Back Parts of Virginia.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 23d of this inſtant September, at the Houſe of Abraham Carpenter, on Poole's Hill, at the upper End of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Eight good working and riding Horſes, a Breeding-mare and Colt, the Mare paces faſt, has a good Travel, and carries herſelf well, neither ſtarts nor ſtumbles, and is a compleat Woman's Hackney, about eight Years old. Likewiſe, a two Year old Filley of the ſame Mare, which appears to be a fine Creature for the Saddle. Alſo a good Milch Cow, a good Cart, almoſt new, with ſome new Gears, two good Riding Chairs, a good Engliſh Slay for two Horſes, and a good Battoe; one of the aboveſaid Horſes is a large ſtrong Horſe, about 15 Hands high, paces and trots, or handgallops well and eaſy, and goes well in a Chair, without ſtumbling or ſtarting. He is ſix Years old, and to be ſold for Ready Money; when ſeveral other Things will be expoſed to Sale, too tedious to mention here.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, where ſix Months Credit will be given for all Sums exceeding Twenty Shillings, and all under to be paid Ready Money. Any of the above Articles will be ſold before the Day appointed on reaſonable Terms. The ſaid Carpenter has ſeveral Setts of Hogſhead Truſshoops, and Truſshoops of all Sizes to diſpoſe of.

☞ For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See next Page.

LONDON.

June 27. The Hon. Major General Yorke is arrived at Breſlau, in his Return from the King of Pruſſia to the Hague, and writes that the Siege of Olmutz went on vigorouſly; that his Majeſty had received a Supply of 9000 Waggons, laden with Ammunition and military Stores, and hoped to be in Poſſeſſion of that Place before the End of this Month.

If we may depend upon ſome Accounts from Hanover, the Baron Van Spiogel, one of the Elector of Cologne's Miniſters, lately arreſted, and brought Priſoner thither, is likely to paſs his Time very indifferently. He is charged with a very black Deſign, of ſpiriting up ſome wicked People, at Munſter, to murder the Hanoverian Garriſon in their Beds; which deteſtable Plot was diſcovered but a very few Hours before it was to have been put in Execution.

In ſome Accounts from St. Maloes (publiſhed in the Dutch Gazettes by Direction of the French Court, as we preſume) they ſay our Forces reimbarked with ſuch Precipitation, that they left in their Camp great Part of their Proviſions, and ſeveral Pieces of Cannon nailed up, becauſe of the Diligence with which Troops were coming from different Parts againſt them.---But not a Syllable of our deſtroying the Shipping in the Harbour of St. Maloes.

The Vienna Gazette begins to acknowledge the Superiority of the Pruſſians, tho', at the ſame time, it is ſaid, General Marſhall continues to defend Olmutz with equal Spirit and Succeſs; and that Count Daun, receiving daily Reinforcements, hopes to be ſpeedily in a Condition to venture a Battle for the Relief of the Place, and to oblige the Pruſſians to raiſe the Siege. There are no direct Advices from his Pruſſian Majeſty's Camp, but the Letters from Sileſia inſinuate, that their Monarch may poſſibly conclude the Campaign with great Glory, and without much Bloodſhed.

The Advices we have from Francfort differ very much from thoſe we have in the Gazettes. They complain bitterly of the ſtrange Conduct of the Auſtrians, and the Army of the Empire, who, after the Pruſſians have eat up, and ruined the Biſhopricks of Bamberg and Wurtzburg, have, under Pretence of preſerving them, ſent a great Corps of Troops to quarter amongſt them; that is, to live upon poor undone People, who are almoſt ſtarved themſelves. It is added, that the Elector of Bavaria, either has concluded, or is on the Point of concluding a Treaty of Neutrality.

A Gentleman who arrived in Town on Sunday Night from Germany reports, that the Queen of Hungary had propoſed to make Peace with the King of Pruſſia; that ſhe had ſent a Perſon of the firſt Rank to the Camp of the King of Pruſſia, who had been followed by another of equal Dignity, in order to accompliſh it; that the People of Sileſia, on hearing the above, had made great Rejoicings, and, when he left the Country, it was thought a ſeparate Peace would ſoon be concluded between thoſe two Powers only.

We learn from Hamburgh, that the Magiſtrates and the People of Dantzick are now pretty eaſy, the Ruſſians having changed their Demand of Gates and Outworks, into a Deſire of being furniſhed with Proviſions of all Sorts, for ready Money, which they are well enough inclined to comply with, to the utmoſt of their Power. The Pruſſians have aſſembled an Army of upwards of 35,000 Men in Pomerania; they have treated ſome of the Ruſſian Irregulars very roughly; but it is obſerved, that the regular Troops, on both Sides, avoid each other with great Care.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Blenheim Privateer, now in the Downs, dated June 24.

"We arrived here on Wedneſday laſt with another Dutchman from St. Domingo, laden with French Goods, ſuch as Indigo, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton. She is reckoned worth upwards of 60,000 l. We likewiſe brought in two before; a Ship from St. Euſtatia, which is already condemned; and a Galliot with Shot, Soldiers Clothes, and fine Cloth."

The Merchants of Holland have ſent a Deputation to the States, offering to equip, at their own Charge, a ſufficient Number of Ships of War, to oppoſe the Depredations of the Engliſh, whom they complain of violently, for having taken 240 of their Veſſels; and declare, that if the States refuſe to redreſs theſe Grievances, they will leave the Country, and go where Commerce is better protected. Thus the States are actually deliberating on this important Matter.

Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived, with an Account of General Sporcken having attacked a Diviſion of the French Army, entirely defeated them, had killed 400, and took 500 Priſoners.

It is ſaid that a Ceſſation of Arms has taken Place in Moravia, in order to facilitate a Negociation for the Reſtoring the Peace of the Empire.

Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived from the Duke of Marlborough, with an Account that they were off La Hogue.

June 29. Yeſterday four Tranſports were taken into his Majeſty's Service, which are to carry over the Troops that are going to join Prince Ferdinand's Army.

Letters from Dantzick import, that the Ruſſian Troops yet remained in that Neighbourhood.

LIST of Sea and Land Forces at preſent maintained by Great-Britain, including Artificers in the King's Yards, and Docks,

Eſtabliſhment for Great-Britain, the Train of Artillery included, - - - - - -		55000
For Ireland, - - - - - - -		12000
For North-America, of Regulars, -	22000)	
Of Provincials,	30000)	52000
For the Weſt-Indies, - - - -		2000
For Gibraltar and the Eaſt-Indies, - -		5000
The Allied Army, in the Pay of Great-Britain,		60000

Total of Land Forces,		186000
Naval Department, viz. Seamen, 12000 more than voted, - - - - -	62000	
Marines, - - - - - -	14000	96000
Artificers to the Docks, ſuppoſed to be	20000	---------
Total, -		282000

Ships in Commiſſion, 110 of the Line,
200 under, of all Denominations.
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310 Ships of War.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth Dock, June 23.

"Since my laſt the Hercules Privateer, of London, has brought into this Port a Dutch Ship, with French Effects on board, from the Weſt-Indies. A Perſon that came home by the Run in her, has made Information againſt her. He likewiſe reports that they left 20 or 30 Dutch Veſſels lading, ſome of whom will carry 1200 Hogſheads of Sugar. The ſame Perſon has entered on board the Hercules, with an Intent to ſail to intercept them; but it is feared they will come home under Convoy of ſome Dutch Ships of War. It is hoped our Cruizers will keep a good Look-out for them."

We hear that the Regiment of Horſe Guards blue, two Regiments of Dragoons, the Regiment of Scots Greys, and one Regiment of Horſe Grenadiers, with ſix Regiments of Foot from Ireland, are to be ſent into Germany immediately; and are to join the Hanoverians, under the Command of the Prince of Brunſwick.

Dublin, July 4. There are many Reports by private Letters, &c. That the Duke of Marlborough is landed at Cherburgh; that the Empreſs Queen and the King of Pruſſia have made Peace; and that there is to be a tripple Alliance entered into by the Crowns of England, Hungary and Pruſſia, againſt France and her Allies: But we muſt wait with Patience for the Confirmation of theſe great Events.

An Expreſs arrived from the Right Hon. Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, to Lieutenant-General Bligh, acquainting him, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint him to the Command of a large Body of Engliſh Horſe, ſuppoſed to be deſtined to reinforce the King's Army on the Rhine, under the Command of the Prince of Brunſwick.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 27.

"Mr. Legge is to be created a Peer, and Lord Duplin is to ſucceed him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. All the Letters in Town, privately ſay, that a ſeparate Peace is very far advanced between the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs Queen: That the Prince of Brunſwick's Army conſiſted of 32000 Men, and the French of 65000: And that Accounts from the Duke of Marlborough ſay, he is landed at Cherburgh, in Lower Normandy."

The moſt authentic Advices from London ſay, that the Troops under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough are to be landed (after they have made two more Deſcents upon the Coaſt of France) at Embden; that they are to be join'd there by the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, Bland's and Sir Charles Howard's Dragoon Guards, and Cholmondeley's and Mordaunt's Dragoons. That a ſeparate Peace is abſolutely concluded with the Empreſs Queen; that the Ruſſians are to return home; and that four great Armies are to march into the Bowels of France, viz. one under the Command of the King of Pruſſia, a ſecond under the Duke of Marlborough, to be compoſed of Engliſh Troops, a third under the Prince of Brunſwick, and a fourth under Prince Henry of Pruſſia. Indeed the preſent Syſtem ſeems to be that of reducing France to its ancient Limits, and diſabling her any more from diſturbing the Repoſe of Europe.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,

A DISTILLERY and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, near the River Delaware, conſiſting of two Stills, one containing Nine Hundred Gallons, the other near Two Hundred, with all Appurtenances, Ciſterns, and other Materials, convenient for Diſtilling. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe or rent, may apply to THOMAS YORKE, or ROBERT GREENWAY. Thctf.

Branches of Elk, Cecil County, September 12, 1758.

WHEREAS *the Subſcriber hath often advertiſed, but little or no Notice has been taken thereof, theſe are therefore to give Notice, for the laſt Time, that unleſs Payment is made within one Month after the Date hereof, the next will be with Coſt, and that immediately after the ſaid Date, Wheat, Flaxſeed, and Indian Corn, will be taken, at the Market Price.*

⊕ GEORGE LAWSON.

NOW at the Plantation of William Allen, in Hanover Townſhip, a bay Horſe, taken up near Shippens-Town, a natural Trotter, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. † WILLIAM ALLEN.

WHEREAS Jane the Wife of Philip Leece, of Burlington County, Labourer, hath run him conſiderably in Debt, unknown to him; theſe are therefore to warn all Perſons not to truſt the ſaid Jane on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting, after the Date hereof. Witneſs my Hand, this 7th of September, 1758. δ PHILIP LEECE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber having put himſelf to a conſiderable charge in clearing the grounds and laying out in Lots of 60 feet front, and 181 and a half feet back, being one quarter of an acre, to beſt advantage to the ſettlers, a moſt convenient piece of ground for a town, lying in the county of Burlington and townſhip of Nottingham in Weſt-New-Jerſey, begining on Delaware river, at the ferry, commonly known by the name of Trenton ferry, thence running as the road runs to the griſt mills opoſite to Trenton; thence down the ſtream of the ſaid mills to the river Delaware; thence down the river, to the ferry, being the head of the navigation from the capes of Delaware; where there is a conſiderable trade extended from the city of Philadelphia, and other places, brought up and conveyed to a moſt flouriſhing country lying all round the ſaid ſituation, where great part of the counties of Hunterdon, Morris, Middleſex, Somerſet and Bucks county in Pennſylvania, deliver their produce, as wheat, flour, heading, ſtaves &c. and thoſe plantations lying on the river Delaware or near it come down with large flat bottomed boats with their produce, and alſo rafts of timber, boards, ſtaves, headings, &c. upwards of 120 miles to the head of the navigation aforeſaid; therefore as it is conceived from the many advantages this ſituation has for the carrying on of trade, it is hoped, that it will meet with encouragement from all gentlemen, merchants and tradeſmen. And for encouragement of ſettling the ſame, the ſubſcriber hereof purpoſes to ſell and convey to the purchaſer, his heirs and aſſigns for ever. But in caſe it ſhould be requeſted rather, by the perſon offering to take a lot or more, on ground rent, that then the ſubſcriber will agree to let it out for ſixty years at a reaſonable rate; and will give all encouragement that lies in his power for the ſettlement of the ſame. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe lots may be ſerved by the ſubſcriber hereof, living on the premiſes, or by his ſons R. L. Hooper, and Jacob Roeters Hooper, living at his mills oppoſite to Trenton, on reaſonable terms. ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER. Thctf.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office having taken this Method to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office. Your Favours, on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by *Your Friend*

September 5, 1758. BENJAMIN DAVIS. †

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, and as I have been informed that it has been reported I was only in Jeſt, or that I did not intend to put up; I have therefore taken this publick Method to inform you to the contrary, and at the ſame time to deſire your Votes and Intereſt; which Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by *Your Friend to ſerve,*

Darby, Sept. 2, 1758. JOHN PEARSON. ‡

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it is cuſtomary for the Candidates for the Sheriff's Office to publiſh their Intentions in this Manner, I take this Method to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election; at which Time I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obliged Friend,
EDWARD HUMPHREYS.

September 6, 1758.

To the Freeholders, and others, qualified to vote at the enſuing Election, to be holden for the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office having heretofore taken this Method to publiſh their Requeſts, I have preſumed to addreſs you in this Manner, as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office at the enſuing Election; and I ſhall gratefully acknowledge the Good-will of ſuch who pleaſe to favour me with their Intereſt for the ſame.

⊕ JAMES MARSHALL.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

IT being cuſtomary for thoſe who are deſirous of ſerving in the Office of Sheriff, to addreſs themſelves to you, previous to the Election; as ſuch, I take the Freedom of acquainting you, that then I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for that Office, and requeſt your Votes and Intereſt in my Favour, which ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged by

Your Friend, JONATHAN COWPLAND.

September 4 1758, ⊕

To the Freeholders, and others, of the Borough and County of Cheſter, qualified to elect Members to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this Province.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the next County Election, I take the Liberty in this Manner (after returning my ſincere Acknowledgments for all former Favours) once more to requeſt your Votes and Intereſt on my Behalf for the ſaid Office at the ſaid Election.

I am your ready Friend,

Aug. 29. 1758. ISAAC EARSON. ‡

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office, for ſome Years paſt, having taken this Method to publiſh their Intentions, I have preſumed, in the ſame Manner, to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Friend, and humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10 1758. ⊕ JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS it was my conſtant Endeavour, while I held the Office of Sheriff for this City and County, to execute it with that Care, Tenderneſs and Fidelity, which ſo important an Office requires, I preſume again to offer myſelf a Candidate for the ſame Office; and as I am ſenſible, that nothing leſs than a faithful Diſcharge of ſo great a Truſt can be a proper Return to the Publick for ſuch a Mark of their Favour and Confidence, I aſſure them of the Continuance of my Endeavours for the publick Good in that Office, and a ſteady and impartial Adherence to every Duty therein: And upon theſe Principles I hope again for your Votes at the enſuing Election, in Favour of

Your obliged Friend, SAMUEL MORRIS.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you Thanks for your kind Favours, in chuſing me for your Coroner this Year; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the enſuing Year, your like Favours will very much oblige your very humble Servant,

⊕ THOMAS BOUDE.

N. B. Good Cedar Poſts to be ſold by ſaid Boude.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Coroner's Office, for ſome Years paſt, having taken this Method of publiſhing their Intentions, I have preſumed in the ſame Manner to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office; your Favours on this Occaſion ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

¶ *Your Friend,* PETER ROBESON.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE *Candidates for the Sheriff's Office, for Times paſt, having taken this Method to publiſh their Intentions, I have preſumed to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion to me granted, ſhall be thankfully acknowledged by* *Your humble Servant,*

WILLIAM M'CAUSLAND. ⊕

TO be ſold, by way of publick Vendue, on the 19th Day of September inſt. in Straſburgh Townſhip, Lancaſter County, the Mill and Plantation of the late Samuel Patterſon deceaſed. The Plantation conſiſts of 119 Acres of Land; the Mill has a good Stone Houſe upon Pequea, has a never failing Stream; there is a good Dwelling houſe and Barn; the Title indiſputable; reaſonable Credit will be allowed, and proper Attendance given, by MATTHIAS SLAYMAKER and JAMES PATTERSON, Adminiſtrators. ⊕

DEſerted on the 9th of July, from Capt. John Poſey's Company, of the 2d Virginia Regiment, at Camp near Fort Cumberland, Robert Gordan, born in Pennſylvania, five Feet ſix Inches high, brown Complexion, grey Eyes, well ſet, and had on when he went away, a light coloured Cloth Waiſtcoat, and check Trowſers; he took with him, a Piſtol, and Camp Kettle. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Gordan, ſhall have TEN PISTOLES Reward, paid by WILLIAM BYRD, Colonel of the ſecond Virginia Regiment. Toc. 3 M.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

September 21, 1758. NUMB. 1552.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Friday laſt a Packet arrived at New-York, in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

HAMBURGH, June 23.

A COURIER arrived the Day before Yeſterday with Advice, that the Siege of Stralſund is quite raiſed, and that Ships could go in and out of that Port without any Obſtruction. The Retreat of the Pruſſians from before that Place is attributed to the March of the Ruſſian Troops towards Brandenbourg, or to their Irruption into Pomerania.

Cadiz, June 4. Some private Advices from Algiers inform us, that great Preparations were making there for a War; that 14 armed Xebecks, whereof the Crews were very numerous, had already ſailed from that Port to act in an hoſtile Manner, and that they were to be immediately followed by ſeveral others, which are fitting out with all poſſible Expedition; that the real Deſign of theſe Armaments had not yet tranſpired; but that there was Room to believe that the Algerines, tired of remaining inactive, were intent upon breaking with one or other of the Chriſtian Powers.

Peterſburgh, June 7. General Fermer complains greatly of the Want of many Neceſſaries. He ſays he cannot carry on the Operations with any Proſpect of Succeſs, unleſs he be put in Poſſeſſion of Dantzick. The French and Auſtrian Miniſters complain of the Inactivity of his Army. We think we can gather from the Diſcourſes of the latter, that if the Auſtrian Army ſhould loſe a Battle in Moravia, the Empreſs Queen would be forced to conclude a ſeparate Peace.

Vienna, June 19. We have this Moment received the News that Gen. de St. Ignon, who was with a Corps of 5000 Men at Crerau, has attacked and defeated an Enemy's Corps of the like Force; 30 Officers, and 300 Men, are made Priſoners, and during the Engagement near as many Deſerters, chiefly our own Men, came over to us. 400 of the Enemy remained dead on the Field, beſides about the ſame Number of Wounded. On our Side, we had near 500 Men killed and wounded.

Marſhal Daun is advanced ſo far, that our Right Wing is in Sight of the Left Wing of the Pruſſians.

Francfort, June 24. We hear that the Pruſſian Army, under the Command of Prince Henry, decamped from Hoff the 16th in the Morning, and retired towards Plauen and Zwickau; ſo that no Pruſſians remain now in Franconia; but we may at the ſame time ſay there is little left in the Places where they have appeared. From the Margraviate of Bareith they carried off all the Plate belonging to the Court, and to other Perſons. When they withdrew from Bamberg, they took away 200,000 Florins, and from 40 to 50 Quintals of Plate; and Col. Meyer ſheared very cloſe ſome Bailiwicks of the Biſhopricks of Wurtzburgh.

Cleves, June 28. We have received ſome Particulars that may be depended on in regard to the late Battle. Before Prince Ferdinand gave the Order for attacking, he lifted up his Eyes to Heaven for near a Minute, and then drawing his Sword ſaid, "Brethren, we have a good Cauſe, put your Truſt in Providence, you ſee God is with us, the Wind is changed, and is now on our Side." On the Field of Battle there were found two Uniforms, with the Enſigns of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, 9 Pieces of Cannon, 8 4 Pounders, 7 Standards, 2 Pair of Kettle Drums; and 22 Officers of Diſtinction have been taken in the Purſuit. When Prince Ferdinand went the next Day to view the Field of Battle, and the principal Officers made him their Compliments upon the Victory, he ſaid, with Tears in his Eyes, "Gentlemen, I beſeech you ſay nothing more of that Kind; look upon thoſe bloody Carcaſes that deform the Field: This is the Tenth that in the Courſe of my Life I have ſeen, and I ſincerely pray God it may be the laſt."

Cologne, June 26. Yeſterday Morning his Majeſty's Army took Poſſeſſion of Nuys, after the French had quitted it; but they firſt ſold, gave away, or deſtroyed, their great Magazine. They had their Head Quarters Yeſterday at Wohringen; and they were to have been here To-day; but ſome Alteration has been made ſince. They pretend they will ſtand their Ground.

Head Quarters at Oſterad, June 27. The 24th Inſtant, the Day after the Battle of Crevelt, Major-General Wangenheim, with four Battalions, and four Squadrons, marched and encamped at Oſterad, to ſuſtain the Light Troops that were in Purſuit of the French. The 25th Te Deum was ſung in our Camp, with a Feu de Joye, and a general Diſcharge of all our Artillery. The 26th Major-General Wangenheim, with his Corps, advanced to Nuys; and this Day the Army marched in four Columns, and encamped in this Neighbourhood, leaving a Camp at Crevelt, conſiſting of ſix Battalions and ten Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holſtein.

The Enemy are retreated towards Cologne; and by our Accounts Yeſterday, their Head Quarters were already at Wering: They have abandoned at Nuys a Magazine of Flour, and another of Oats, which, it is believed, they would have totally deſtroyed, if our Light Troops would have given them Time; but there is a great Quantity ſtill remaining, that is fit for Service, beſides a large Magazine of Oats.

His Serene Highneſs has made a Preſent to the Hanoverian Artillery of a Pair of Kettle-Drums, we took from the Enemy on the 23d, for their gallant Behaviour on that Day; and to do them Juſtice, no Artillery was ever better ſerved, or did more Execution.

Our advanced Guards ſend in Priſoners every Hour, and a great many French wounded Officers and Soldiers, who could not keep up with the Army, are fallen into our Hands.

Count Giſors, the only Son of Marſhal Belleiſle, died Yeſterday at Nuys, of a Wound he received from a Muſket Ball in the late Engagement.

June 28. Yeſterday the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick marched towards Ruremonde; as did the Prince of Holſtein to Gladbeck. Duſſeldorff has been ſummoned: Every Thing is ready to bombard the Town, if the Commanding Officer refuſes to ſurrender it.

P. S. The Bombardment of Duſſeldorff is begun.

Imperial Head Quarters at Ewanowitz, June 18. The Army removed from Gewitz the 16th Inſtant, before Day-break, and leaving the heavy Baggage behind, marched in five Columns towards Prodiwanow, but by Means of the Badneſs of the Roads, did not arrive in the Camp there till Six in the Evening. In order that the Enemy might not be acquainted with this March, no Tents were pitched, no Fire was made during the Night, neither was the Evening or Morning Gun ſuffered to be fired. Yeſterday, at Break of Day, the Army marched again as ſilently as poſſible: Marſhal Daun was with the advanced Guard, compoſed of Grenadiers and Carabineers, in order to be near at Hand to give the neceſſary Directions. In this Manner the Army continued its March, till it came to the laſt Defile, where it halted to receive his Excellency's final Orders, before it advanced into the Plain. As ſoon as they arrived, the Army marched forwards, and took Poſſeſſion of the Camp that was marked out between Predlitz and Ewknowitz, where it joined the Corps heretofore commanded by General de Ville. The above Marches were executed ſo ſilently, that the Enemy, notwithſtanding their extraordinary Vigilancy, hardly knew any Thing of the Matter till this Day, that the whole Army encamped here; for, but a very little while before our Arrival their Troops were foraging in this Neighbourhood. In ſhort, theſe Marches ſo near the Pruſſians, and attended with innumerable Difficulties, were executed with greater Succeſs than could have been expected.

From the Head-Quarters of the Imperial Army at Ewanowitz, June 21. The Enemy continue the Siege of Olmutz with great Vigour, notwithſtanding the frequent Sallies made from the Garriſon. That made Yeſterday by Major General St. Ignon had all the Succeſs that could be deſired, Part of the Camp of Wiſternitz having been ſet on Fire by that Sally. The Beſiegers are advanced within 250 Paces of the Glacis. The Firing from the Place is carried on very vigorouſly, and occaſions great Loſs to the Enemy. A Body of Pruſſian Troops, conſiſting of about ten or twelve thouſand Horſe and Foot, with the King of Pruſſia in Perſon, appeared the 20th upon the Eminences on the other Side of Predlitz to reconnoitre our Camp, which done, they retired about Noon. We have certain Advices, that Scarcity and Dearneſs of Proviſions prevails in their Camp. The Troops employed in the Siege of Olmutz, under Marſhal Keith, conſiſts of weak Battalions, brought from Glatz, in Moravia, by General Fouquent, who, it is ſaid, has been dangerouſly wounded by a Cannon Ball.

Prague, June 21. Laſt Saturday, the 17th Inſtant, the King of Pruſſia was very near being taken by our Troops, but eſcaped by the Swiftneſs of his Horſe; two Officers of the Engineers, and ſome Huſſars belonging to the King's Guard, were taken Priſoners, and brought here, who ſay, that his Majeſty not crediting the Advice that was brought him of the Situation of our Army, had advanced with a View to reconnoitre it himſelf. It is looked upon as a Maſter-piece of Generalſhip in Marſhal Daun to have marched his Army in Order of Battle ſo near the Enemy, without their perceiving it. We have found Means to get ſeveral more Gunners into Olmutz.

The Army of the Empire is near Saatz. General Eſterhaſi is encamped near Sandau, with a Body of 5000 Men. General Haddick is gone with a Body of Troops into Saxony, and we expect ſoon to have ſome Account of his Expedition.

Warſaw, June 17. The laſt Diviſion of the Ruſſian Troops under General Browne, is arrived at the Camp at Zackrokzym, Nowoder, and Schaczen, on each Side of the Viſtula, and the whole Corps is marching towards Sileſia.

The Ruſſian Army commanded by General Fermer, paſſed the River Fuchel the 13th Inſtant, and advanced within five Leagues of Ratiſbon, and General Panin is marching another Corps towards Butow.

Hamburgh, June 23. We learn that 30,000 Pruſſian Troops are aſſembling behind Stettin, in order to obſerve the Ruſſian Army under General Fermer, which is actually entered into Pruſſian Pomerania.

The Daniſh Troops are in Motion in order to form an Army of Obſervation, the Head-Quarters of which will be at Wandeſbeek.

Aix-la-Chapelle, June 28. The French Army under the Command of the Count de Clermont, is upon full March towards the Maeſe.

Bruſſels, July 3. According to the laſt Letters from the Lower Rhine, the Hanoverian Army is encamped at Nuys, and that of France near Cologn. The Reinforcement of 15 or 16,000 Men from France, is upon full March to join the latter.

Letters from the Army of the Prince de Soubiſe adviſe, that that Army, which was marching for Bohemia, had received Orders to return and join that of Count de Clermont.

Paris, June 26. Several Letters from Rouen adviſe, that for Fear the Engliſh ſhould make another Deſcent at Honfleur, the Burghers have taken Arms and joined the Troops that guard the Coaſt, to repulſe the Enemy.

Toulon, June 10. Our Ramparts are mounted with Cannon, and every Thing put in Order for Fear of a Surprize from the Enemy, and on Account of the great Noiſe of the Armament fitting out at Portſmouth.

Portſmouth, July 2. Yeſterday evening arrived the fleet and tranſports under the command of Commodore Howe and the Duke of Marlborough, all in perfect health: They yeſterday intended to land at Cherbourg, and the men were all in their boats, but a high wind ſpringing up prevented it; they fired very briſkly from the ſhore on one boat that attempted to land, but killed no body: They were in want of proviſions and forage, which are now here ready to be put on board, and in about three days they think of ſailing again. The whole fleet are in good ſpirits and well.

Portſmouth, July 3. Yeſterday the Duke of Marlborough, Lord George Sackville, and Commodore Howe came on Shore; the Report is, that they will be victualled and provided with all they want with the utmoſt Expedition, and reinforced with three Regiments, and go to Sea again immediately.

Goſport, July 7. Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Tranſports, with the Light Horſe, Artillery Horſes, &c. on board, ſailed into the Harbour, and went along-ſide the Jetty-Head, in the Dock-Yard. This Morning they began to debark. They are ordered to encamp till further Orders. The ſame Day the Tranſports, with the Regiment of Foot, the Draughts from the Train of Artillery, &c. fell down to Cowes, and are to be landed this Day, and encamp in their old Camp on the Iſle of Wight.

Portſmouth, July 9. Thurſday Afternoon all the Horſe on board the Tranſports got into the Harbour from Spithead, and began to land the Horſes on the ſeveral Jetty Heads, which was effected by Three o'Clock on Friday, without any Accident. As ſoon as a Ship was diſcharged they ſaddled, and mounted as faſt as poſſible, and marched to South Sea Common, where they are now encamped.

The Foot are all diſembarked, and in Camp on the Iſle of Wight.

It is ſaid that Commodore Howe's Squadron, including the Tranſports, is now victualling for ten Weeks.

Friday ſailed into the Harbour from Spithead his Majeſty's Ships Foudroyant and Orpheus, the former is a ſurprizing 84 Gun Ship, her Guns are on two Decks, her Lower Tier monſtrous unweildy, and not eaſy to be worked, the Shot weighing very little ſhort of fifty Pounds each. Notwithſtanding their Superiority in Bulk, our Thirty-two Pound Shot are thought by all Judges to be on a Par with them, and of as much Efficacy when they take Place. Her Larboard Side is moſt terribly mauled, there are ſeventy Shot-holes on that Side plugged up; ſhe came Home under Jury-maſts: Her Lower Tier abaft the Mainmaſt are braſs Guns, ſeveral of which have very fine Buſtos in an oval Compartment of Lewis XIV. The Orpheus is a fine large 64 Gun Ship, ſhe is pepper'd very well too, her Maſts very much wounded: It is ſurprizing how they ſtood home; ſhe alſo has ſeveral fine Braſs Guns. The Priſoners were put on board the Boyne, and from thence conveyed to Porcheſter-Caſtle.

Early this Morning arrived here Commodore Howe from London, it is ſaid, to expedite the Fleet. There are ten more flat-bottomed Boats to be built in our Dock-yard with the utmoſt Expedition; the Artificers begin on them this Day.

LONDON.

July 3. It is ſaid, that when the Miniſters, who were ſent by the Queen of Hungary to propoſe Articles of Peace, came to the King of Pruſſia, they deſired that France might be included in the ſame; to which his Majeſty replied, I am now near to Vienna;--but too far from France.

A great quantity of warlike ſtores are putting on board tranſports in the river, for the uſe of the Allied army commanded by Prince Ferdinand.

July 8. It is ſaid, that a Meſſenger who arrived at Kenſington lately from the King of Pruſſia, among other Diſpatches, brought with him, for the Approbation and Conſent of his Britannick Majeſty, the Terms on which the Empreſs Queen has propoſed to make Peace. And there is now the higheſt Probability, that as the French, by the laſt Stroke, are rendered incapable of ſending the Succours ſtipulated to the Empreſs Queen's Aſſiſtance; and as the true Cauſe of the Inactivity of the Ruſſians has been diſcovered to the Court of Vienna, that a ſeparate Peace will take Place before the End of this Summer's Campaign, to the great Joy of the contending Parties, who have laviſhed the Blood and Treaſure of their Country to a foreign Intereſt.

This Week all the light Colliers Ships in the River have been impreſſed into his Majeſty's Service as Tranſports, to carry the Troops Abroad.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on board the Fleet at St. Helens, July 3.

"After we had finiſhed our Buſineſs at St. Maloes, the Troops embarked again; and we lay a Week in the Bay of Cancalle, without the leaſt Moleſtation, waiting for a Wind, and then proceeded to Havre de Grace, where we ſhew'd ourſelves for two Days, which in Appearance put the whole Coaſt in the greateſt Conſternation. We then ſailed all along the Coaſt, and on Thurſday, June 29, anchored in the Road of Cherburgh, where we expected to land the next Morning; but the Enemy ſeemed to be too well provided, for us to do our Buſineſs in a ſhort Time, and our Proviſions being nearly expended, it was thought proper to defer the Attempt, and come into Port to victual our Ships, which we are now doing with the greateſt Expedition, and I imagine we ſhall then pay our Neighbours another Viſit. The Troops which guard their Coaſt muſt certainly be prodigiouſly harraſſed, as they can have no Intelligence of our Motions; for To-day we appear off the Coaſt of Brittany, which cauſes them to collect their Troops that Way; then in a Day or two we are ſeen off the Coaſt of Normandy. This muſt be of the greateſt Conſequence to the Allied

Army;

Army; and make no Doubt but Prince Ferdinand already feels the happy Effects."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the Light Horſe, on board a Tranſport at St. Helens, July 3.

"We are arrived here after having made one of the grandeſt Bonfires, at, or near, St. Maloes, that ever was ſeen in France; all which was executed in nine Hours, without the leaſt Moleſtation from the Enemy, as if they themſelves would receive ſome Pleaſure from ſo ſtriking a Flame being ſtruck up among them, or rather, the Water-pipes leading to St. Maloes being cut off, and a Threaten of immediately ſetting Fire to the Town, if they made any Reſiſtance, rendered them thus inactive, being in the greateſt Panic and Confuſion. By ſome Officers belonging to the Navy of France we are informed, that the Damage done by our Troops to the Docks, King's Stores, and Shipping, excluſive of private Property, would require much more than 12,000,000 of Livres to reinſtate, excluſive of the Expence of building, and the Time they will take up in being brought to their former Condition of Strength, &c. The private Property deſtroyed is valued at much more than the Publick, which could not be avoided, the Merchant Ships having thrown themſelves cloſe in with the Docks and Men of War, and under the Cannon of the Forts."

Upon the laſt Repreſentations of the Citizens of Amſterdam, that their Trade was ruined, by the little Reſpect paid to the Flag of the Republic, they were told by a Deputy from a certain Province, That they might thank themſelves, ſince they had violently promoted thoſe Meaſures that had ſunk the Credit of the State, and as violently oppoſed, and were ſtill oppoſing, the only Meaſures that could be taken for reſtoring the Honour, and aſſerting the Reſpect, due to the Republic.

In the laſt Battle between the French and the Hanoverian Army, the French fired Wiſps of Straw, filled with Nails and Glaſs, which wounded ſeveral. Prince Ferdinand ſent to Count Clermont, that he would give no Quarters, if ſo vile a Practice was continued.

Several Perſons of Diſtinction have aſked Leave to go as Volunteers in the Army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, but have been refuſed, he not taking any in his Army.

The following is an exact Liſt of the Shipping burnt at St. Maloes in the late Enterprize.

Burnt at Solidon.

1 Of 30 Guns, never at Sea, Maſts, Yards, Rigging, and every thing compleat for Sea.
3 Of 20 Guns each, new.
1 Of 0 Guns, old.
2 Of 16 Guns each.
1 Sloop of 12 Guns.

All theſe had Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, and conſiderable Quantities of Stores on board.

1 New 30 Gun Ship, juſt laid, the Keel and Timber all burnt.
5 Merchant Ships, two of them new.
6 Sloops.

Burnt at St. Servant.

1 Of 22 Guns, new.
1 Of 18 Guns, new.
1 Of 56 Guns.
1 Of 36 Guns.
62 Merchant Ships.

In the Store-houſes and Tallard,

Great Quantities of Pitch, Train-oil, Roſin, and Deals; beſides cutting the Pipes at Parama, which conveyed the Water into St. Maloes.

On Sunday arrived at Plymouth, a Cutter from Lord Anſon's Fleet, which ſhe left on Saturday off Uſhant.

July 11. They write from Vienna, of the 20th of June, that a few Days before, a Courier, who eſcaped from Olmutz, arrived there with Diſpatches for the Empreſs Queen, giving an Account that the Fortifications were already ſo much damaged by the Enemy's Cannon and Bombs, and the City in general ſo hard preſſed, that it was impoſſible for it to hold out many Days; and ſubmitting it to her Imperial Majeſty, whether an immediate Attempt ſhould not be made to raiſe the Siege: Which Diſpatches occaſioned an extraordinary Council, at whoſe breaking up a Courier was ſent to Count Daun; ſo that an Action between that General and the King of Pruſſia was daily expected.

We hear that the Number of Troops deſtined to reinforce the Army under Prince Ferdinand will not exceed 10.000, both Horſe and Foot; and 450 Invalids are going to Embden. They are to ſet off by the 16th Inſtant.

On Saturday Admiral Saunders arrived in Town from Portſmouth, and the next Day waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington.

Admiral Saunders has brought home near a thouſand French Priſoners.

Prince Ferdinand is in poſſeſſion of Cologne.---'Tis ſaid the Spaniards and Portugueſe are fitting out a large force for Paraguay, to diſpoſſeſs the Jeſuits.

A Bayonne Privateer of 18 Guns, and 142 Men, is taken.

[*There are ſeveral Articles relating to ſome Advantages gained over the Pruſſians by the Auſtrians, but as they are long, and believed to be much exaggerated, we muſt defer them.*]

Hague (in Holland) July 18. We have no direct News from the King of Pruſſia's Army in Moravia; but from all other Quarters it is agreed, that the firſt Accounts of the Advantage gained by the Auſtrians, were greatly exaggerated, and that in Reality they had gained little or no Advantage over the Pruſſians. The raiſing the Siege of Olmutz continues to be believed; and the King of Pruſſia is ſaid to have aſſembled his whole Army at Littau, without any Loſs. A large Corps of Pruſſians is advancing out of Sileſia towards the Ruſſians on one Side, whilſt Count Dohna, with his Army, is marching to them on the other.

Cologne, July 14. What hath paſſed in Moravia is ſomewhat exaggerated in the firſt Accounts received from the Empire; but in the Main thoſe Accounts are juſt, and the King of Pruſſia is much out of his Reckoning. The Count d'Aberg, who was at Olmutz, ſays the Works of that Place have ſuffered very little Damage.

Berlin, July 4. By a Courier juſt come in, we learn, That the Fire of our Artillery has demoliſhed a great Part of the City of Olmutz, and that, amongſt other Buildings, the magnificent College of the Jeſuits, is reduced to Aſhes. [The Diſtance between Berlin and Olmutz is only 228 Miles. Query therefore, whether that Courier could not have rode that Diſtance in leſs than 4 Days? If ſo, could he not have brought ſome little Account of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Retreat?]

Verſailles, July 9. The Pruſſian Army has ſuffered prodigiouſly ſince it inveſted Olmutz, and its Retreat, if it doth not totally ruin it, will diminiſh it very conſiderably.

On our Part, we are taking the moſt vigorous Meaſures to aſſiſt the Court of Vienna and our Allies in the Empire. The Prince de Soubiſe is actually on his March to take Poſſeſſion of Heſſe, and afterwards enter Hanover; and the Army of which the Count d'Etrees is ſoon to take the Command, will, if neceſſary, be augmented, to 100,000 Men, for the Defence of the Netherlands, and other Services which the common Cauſe may require.

Paris, July 10. The King of Pruſſia having been obliged to raiſe the Siege of Olmutz, and make a precipitate Retreat, this is the Time for the Allies of the Empreſs Queen to exert themſelves, in order to extricate Saxony, and the other States belonging to the Empire, from the Oppreſſion of their Enemies. For this Purpoſe the Ruſſians are marching towards Brandenbourg and Sileſia; the Swedes are going to enter again into Pruſſian Pomerania; the Army of the Empire is marching into Saxony; the Troops under the Prince of Soubiſe are upon the March towards Heſſe, in order to penetrate that Way into the Electorate of Hanover, and the Army upon the Lower Rhine is to give Battle to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. So that we are now in Expectation of very important News from all Parts.

As we are informed that the Engliſh are going to ſend a Body of Troops into Germany, our Court has ordered ſeveral Regiments to march, in order to reinforce our Armies there.

Bruſſels, July 14. We have juſt received Advic, that the Prince of Soubiſe's Army having entered Heſſe, is continuing its March towards Hanover.

Vienna, June 28. The Ruſſians make great Marches in the King of Pruſſia's Territories; but it is aſſured, that they will ſtop at Franckfort upon the Oder, till the 17th of July.

Hamburgh, July 7. Though it is difficult to get News here from the Ruſſian Army, yet we know that the Body of Ruſſians, under the Command of General Brown, was on the 28th of laſt Month at Liſſa, Karga and Frauſtadt, not far from the Frontiers of Sileſia.

In ſome Parts they have actually entered it, killing ſome of the Inhabitants in cold Blood, and deſtroying every Thing they come acroſs.

Cologne, July 10. The Count de Clermont having lately had ſeveral Fits of the Gout, and apprehending that his Health would be entirely impaired by the Fatigues of the Campaign, he deſired the King's Permiſſion to reſign the Command of the Army; which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant; and accordingly his Serene Highneſs delivered up the Command the 8th inſt. to M. de Contades, Lieutenant-General, and is juſt now arrived here, from whence he will forthwith ſet out on his Return to Paris. Marſhal d'Etrees is expected in his Room.

Paris, July 8. M. d'Etrees inſiſts, that before he aſſumes the Command of the Army, the Plan of Operations ſhall be ſettled, and that he ſhall have a diſcretionary Power to proſecute it, without being obliged to ſend to France from Day to Day for Orders.

French Head Quarters on the Lower Rhine, July 15. Laſt Night the two Armies were within Sight of each other, beyond the Abbey of Fravenweiler. The French immediately put themſelves in order of Battle. The Left only of the Allied Army was partly acceſſible. The Weather was, as it ſtill continues to be, very ſtormy. About Eleven at Night Prince Ferdinand ſilently decamped, marching upon his Left towards Nuys. The French perceived it at Three in the Morning. M. d'Armentiers marched immediately againſt the Rear Guard of the Enemy with twenty Squadrons, the Light Troops, the Grenadiers of France, and eight Pieces of Cannon. He has already ſent in ſeveral Priſoners, and taken three Pieces of Cannon, and ten Waggons laden with Stores.

Ratiſbon, July 3. There are daily Skirmiſhes near Egra, between the advanced Poſts of the Army of the Empire, and that of Prince Henry, in which the Advantage is ſometimes on one Side, and ſometimes on the other.

Portſmouth, July 14. The Tranſports having all completed their Proviſions, it is imagined the Troops will begin to embark on Sunday or Monday next.

Goſport, July 21. This Morning arrived at Spithead Admiral Oſborn, in His Majeſty's Ship St. George, with the Monarch, Capt. John Montague, from the Mediterranean.

LONDON.

July 20. Yeſterday an Expreſs came from Plymouth, with Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet under Lord Anſon at that Port from the Bay. It has returned, as we hear, only to take in Beer and Water, and will ſoon put to Sea again.

July 22. All the Friends of Hanover (ſay our Letters from the Hague) gave out, that the French would not remain on the Rhine; and that, inſtead of offering Battle, they would not wait to be attacked. Nevertheleſs we find, that M. de Contades, tho' a Lieutenant General only, takes upon him to march forward with an Army, which, eſpecially in Infantry, is not near ſo conſiderable as is imagined. This clearly proves, that he has received expreſs Orders to make a great Shew of doing ſomething. They want, no Doubt, to remove the Court of Vienna's juſt Grounds of Complaint. The Auſtrian Miniſters already cry out, "The French have deceived our poor Miſtreſs; but they will ſoon have enough upon their Hands." The Count de Broglio is alſo ſent for from the French Army on the Rhine to Paris. He is known to be a zealous Anti-Pruſſian, and is therefore pitched upon to go to Vienna, to perſuade the Empreſs Queen of the Sincerity of the French Court's Intention to exert their utmoſt Efforts in her Favour.

The Empreſs Queen, in notifying to the War Office at Vienna the late Revolution of Affairs in Moravia, concluded with theſe Words: "All will be well, provided we continue to humble ourſelves before God."

Some letters from Poland mention, that the Grand General of the Crown was aſſembling troops every where: which afforded cauſe of much circumſpection to the Ruſſians.

An advice boat is arrived at Amſterdam, in twenty-ſeven days, from St. Euſtatia, with three deputies of that colony, who are commiſſioned, it is ſaid, to petition the Dutch Eaſt-India company, to obtain ſome ſhips of war to defeat the enterprizes of the Engliſh, who keep the iſland of Euſtatia in a manner blocked up.

The Loire, Capt. Gautier, of 36 Guns and 300 Men, from Toulon to Quebec, with upwards of 1000 Tons of Proviſions, Wine, Flour, &c. is taken by the St. Albans Man of War and the Favourite Sloop, and carried into Gibraltar.

A Dutch Ship, called the Goodhope, Cledet, laden with Fire Arms and other valuable Preſents, ſuppoſed to be bound to Algiers, is taken by a Spaniſh Man of War, and carried into Cadiz.

There is Advice that Commodore Stevens, with four Ships of the Line, arrived at Bombay in the Middle of October laſt.

We alſo hear, that 4000 Marats, Cavalry, have joined the Engliſh in the Kingdom of Golconda.

One may gather from the Bruſſels Gazette extraordinary (ſo generous are they at laſt to acknowledge) that Marſhal Daun's Army did not fall upon the King of Pruſſia when he raiſed the Siege of Olmutz, though they ſay he had brought up his whole Army under the Cannon of that Town; it likewiſe appears by this their authentic Account, that the Pruſſians kept on battering the Town the beſt Part of the Night between the 1ſt and 2d inſt. ſo that Baron Marſhal, Governor of Olmutz, did not perceive till Break of Day that they were raiſing the Siege; upon which he made a general Sally with the Garriſon, the Intent of which was only to demoliſh the Works of the Beſiegers; for they don't ſay that the Garriſon fell upon the Rear of the Pruſſians, or ſkirmiſhed with them at all, but only obſerve, a few Lines after, that Diſpoſitions were making, or made, to harraſs them on all Sides in their Retreat. From the whole one may preſume that Count Daun, tho' he was ſo near, did not intend to attack the King, and that his Majeſty raiſed the Siege ſooner than Daun expected, ſince the latter was not ready for a Purſuit when the Pruſſians retired.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 20.

'Tueſday Afternoon another Experiment was made with the Light Horſe and flat-bottomed Boats, from the South-ſea-Beach, where the Horſe lie encamped; twelve Horſes were put on board a Boat, which had a Platform laid in it railed round. They were carried to Spithead, and laid along-ſide a Tranſport three Miles from the Beach, and were flung and hoiſted into the Ship, and reimbarked into the Boats with great Eaſe. Several Guns were fired to try the Horſes, which they bore very patiently, only ſnorting a little at the Smoke flying about them. They were landed on the Beach again in extreme good Order.

'Thurſday Morning the three Regiments, viz. Hay's Kingſley's, and the Fuſileers, were embarked at Cowes for Embden. They are to be convoyed by his Majeſty's Ship Revenge, commanded by Capt. Carkett.

'We expect his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward here daily; the great Cabbin on board the Eſſex is elegantly fitted up for his Reception.

'At Spithead, Admiral Holbourne, with 27 Ships of War.'

Tueſday Morning the Tranſports, which are to take the Troops on board for Germany, fell down from Spithead to Cowes.

July 25. Yeſterday the Duke of Marlborough, with his Grace's eldeſt Son, the Marquis of Blandford, ſet out from the Friary, St. James's, as did the ſeveral other General Officers the ſame Day, for Germany.

A Letter from the Pruſſian Camp, dated the Day before the Siege of Olmutz was raiſed, has this remarkable Intelligence: "A large Convoy is now arrived. This Convoy was ſeveral Times attacked by the Auſtrians, who carried off a few Waggons, but they paid very dear for them, having left a great Number of Men killed on the Road."-------And a Letter from Hamburgh ſays, "We have received Advice from Berlin, that after an Engagement of two Days, the 29th and 30th of laſt Month, the Pruſſian Eſcorte repulſed the Auſtrians, and conducted ſafely 3000 Waggons to the Pruſſian Army in Moravia."

The Dutch have actually commiſſioned their Men of War, and two of them lately fired at an Engliſh Privateer, as ſhe was attempting to ſeize one of their Veſſels going into a French Port.

According to private letters from Peterſburgh, the court ſeems to be more and more embarraſſed by the Turkiſh miniſter, who having been very inquiſitive as to the real motives of the confederacy againſt the King of Pruſſia, and receiving only general anſwers, remarked that the ſame ſpirit of policy which dictated the pulling down that Prince, and the ſeizing the Kingdom of Pruſſia, might naturally lead the confederates to turn their arms againſt the Porte, whenever they ſhould find themſelves ſtrong enough to undertake ſuch an Enterprize.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 1.

Saturday laſt the Brig Prudent Hannah, Paul Tew Commander, from Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, with a Flag of Truce for Port-au-Prince, who was brought in here about a Fortnight ago by His Majeſty's Ship Cheſterfield, Julian Legge, Eſq; was condemned as a legal Prize at a Court of Vice Admiralty, for having Proviſions and Merchandize on board. As was alſo laſt Monday the Brig L'Union, Capt. De St. Arroman, with a Flag of Truce from Port-au-Prince for New-York, having on board ſeveral Hogſheads of Rum, Sugar and Melaſſes.

September 8. We are adviſed from Halifax, that laſt Week a Party of Rangers being out on the Frontiers, under the Command of Capt. Robert Wade, meeting with the Tracks of ſome Indians, purſued them, and came up with five, four of whom they killed and ſcalped; the fifth, throwing himſelf into the River, eſcaped: By ſeveral Marks, they are known to be Shawaneſe, and had two white Scalps with them.

BOSTON, September 11.

Capt. Mitchel arrived at Plymouth laſt Saturday in a Sloop, in which he had been fiſhing for Mackrel; and brings an Account that being off to the Southward, at a ſmall Diſtance from Cape-Cod, he was met with in the Night of laſt Friday was a Week, by a large black Schooner, with a ſtanding Main-top-ſail, and a Gaff Fore-top-ſail, and had ſeveral Carriage Guns; they ſaid they were bound to Miſſiſippi from France, and would take nothing out of the Sloop but a Compaſs; but whether ſhe was a Privateer of the Enemy's, Capt. Mitchell could not tell.

The Plot which has been ſaid to be perpetrated by ſome of the Dutch Settlers at Halifax, and intended to be put into Execution, with the Aſſiſtance of the Enemy Indians, for deſtroying the Inhabitants at that Place, has, as we have heard, been enquired into, and it ſeems there is little or no Foundation for ſuſpecting thoſe Settlers.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Capt. Morton, and on Friday Capt. Ingraham, two Tranſports, with Troops from Louiſbourg, having parted with the Convoy of about 40 Sail, two Days after they left that Place; the Remainder are hourly expected. By Capt. Ingraham we have an Account of the Deſtination of the following Troops, viz.

MEMORANDUM.

For Gaſpay, in the River St. Lawrence; 15th Regiment, General Amherſt. 28th Ditto, Braggs. 58th Ditto, Anſtruther. The above Regiments commanded by General Wolfe. Admiral Hardy, with ſeven Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, gone with the above.

The Regiments gone up the Bay of Fundy for St. John's; 35th Regiment, General Otway. 2d Battalion of Royal Americans. 350 Rangers, commanded by Major Scott. With Part of the Train of Artillery, and 2 Frigates. The above commanded by Colonel Monckton.

Regiments ſailed from Louiſbourg for Boſton, Aug. 30th. 2d Battalion of Royal Scots, General Sinclair. 17th Regiment, General Forbes. 47th Regiment, General Laſcelles. 48th Regiment, General Webb's. 63d Regiment, Col. Frazier's Highlanders; under Convoy of the Captain Man of War of 64 Guns, commanded by Capt. Amherſt, with General Amherſt on board.

Saturday laſt ſailed from Nantucket Road for the Fleet, His Majeſty's Sloop the Hunter.

Yeſterday Noon came to Town Capt. Abercrombie, Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Abercrombie.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

A brief Account of the Expedition againſt Fort Frontenac, in a Letter from an Officer in the New-York Regiment, to his Colonel, dated Oſwego, Auguſt 30, 1758.

WE landed at the Point of Land that it is built on the 25th Inſt. late in the Evening, about a Mile from the Fort, where we were covered from the Enemy's Cannon by a riſing Ground. Next Morning we brought our Cannon and Howets within 500 Yards of the Fort, and began to play upon them; we threw in ſome Shells that did the Enemy ſome Damage, but the Cannon could not make much Impreſſion on the Wall at that Diſtance; therefore, it was thought imprudent to ſpend our Ammunition and Time to no Purpoſe, and reſolved to make a nearer Approach to the Fort that Night. Col. Bradſtreet thought it beſt to take Poſſeſſion of an old Intrenchment made formerly before the Fort, as a Breaſt-work, but was then partly demoliſhed, and a Party being choſen for the Purpoſe, they went ſilently in the Night, and got into it, and made another Piece of an Intrenchment that was found neceſſary. As ſoon as the Enemy heard them at Work, they fired conſtantly upon them with their Cannon and Small-Arms, but did not kill us a Man in the whole Action: There were about five wounded at that Place: The Intrenchment being finiſhed about Sun-riſe, we threw in Shells, and fired upon them with our Cannon, and being ſo near, every Shell did Execution, which ſoon ſilenced the Guns of the Fort, and made them ſtrike their Colours to capitulate. There was a large Brig they took from us at Oſwego, and a French built Schooner that had ſome Furr, Deer Skins, coarſe Bale Goods, &c. on board, which ſet Sail to go to Niagara as ſoon as they ſaw the Fort ſtrike their Colours, but our Cannon firing upon them, killed ſome on board, the reſt fled in their Boats on Shore, and left the Brig and Schooner adrift, which we took Poſſeſſion of. The Terms on which the Fort ſurrendered, are, that they are to have their Money and Cloathing, and to be Priſoners of War. Col. Schuyler is to be exchanged for the Governor of Fort Frontenac; and we are to have an Exchange of Priſoners for the Reſt, ſent us to Lake-George. I cannot tell how many the Garriſon conſiſted of; for Boats full of them fled when the Colours were ſtruck, and the Men on board the Brig and Schooner fled. We found in the Fort about a Hundred and Twenty; they had but few Indians, who all ran off; the Fort was a regular Square, built with Stone and Lime, the Wall about ten Feet high, with a ſtrong Platform of Timber all round it, covered with Plank, upon which their Cannon were mounted: There were many other Buildings of Stone and Lime within the Fort, and about it; it was well ſtored with all Things neceſſary: There were about 100 Pieces of Cannon, but many of the largeſt not mounted. It was the Store where all Proviſions and warlike Stores were ſent to for the Uſe of the other Forts ſouthweſtward of it. It had in it a vaſt Quantity of Proviſions, which we burnt in the Fort, and every thing elſe that the French left, and we could not bring away. It was well ſtored with excellent Small-Arms. We burnt ſeven Veſſels, great and ſmall, in the Harbour, and brought two with us. The Priſoners were uſed with the greateſt Humanity, not the leaſt Inſult or Abuſe was given to the Meaneſt: They had not only their Cloaths, but what elſe they thought fit to take with them. I forgot to tell you, that before we burnt the Fort, we demoliſhed and threw down the Wall of it as low as was thought needful. As ſoon as we had put on board what Plunder we took, we ſet Sail the 28th Inſt. (the Day after the Fort was taken) and the Brig and Schooner arrived here laſt Night, but Col. Bradſtreet and the Battoes are not come, nor can we expect him till the Weather is more moderate, for a little Breeze of Wind raiſes great Swells on this Lake. There were but about 17 French killed and wounded, as far as we can learn.

Since the foregoing Letter came to Hand, we are informed for certain, That there were but about 60 Pieces of Cannon in the Fort, and only one Half of them mounted: And that Col. Bradſtreet with his Army arrived ſafe at Oſwego the 31ſt of Auguſt.

The Enemy at Ticonderoga, we hear, from two Deſerters come into Fort William Henry, have lately been conſiderably reinforced; have 8 Battalions complete, beſides 15 Companies of Troupes des Colonies, Canadians and Indians; an Entrenchment 15 Feet thick, and a Ditch 10 Feet broad, overlooked by three Batteries; and is alſo reported to have 100 Battoes on the Lake.

The following further authentick Particulars concerning Colonel Bradſtreet's Expedition, we received laſt Night by the Poſt from Albany, viz.

"That there was an immenſe Quantity of Proviſions (much more than was mentioned heretofore) found in the Fort at Cadaraqui, amounting to 8000 Barrels; which our People entirely deſtroyed, as well as the Fort.---That they burnt and deſtroyed ſeven Veſſels from 18 to 8 Guns, ſundry Stores, all the Artillery, &c. except 9 Braſs Patereroes, which they brought off.----That the Garriſon informed our Forces, the French at Fort Du Queſne, and Niagara, had not three Weeks Proviſions, and muſt be in the greateſt Diſtreſs, as they can't return, not having any Veſſels on the Lake, the whole being deſtroyed:----That the Goods and Proviſions at Cadaraqui were valued at 800,000 Livres, excluſive of the Veſſels, Guns, Stores, &c. ſo that the Loſs, excluſive as aforeſaid, cannot be leſs than 40,000 l. Sterling:----That Part of the Proviſions, &c. at the Fort, was intended for an Expedition to the Great-Carrying-Place, Mohawks-River, and Schenectady, to be commanded by one Levy, with 2000 French, and 1500 Indians:-----That the Colonel, after deſtroying every Thing that could be of Service to the Enemy, immediately returned to Oſwego, where he deſtroyed the two other Veſſels, when unloaded:----That he brought down to the Great-Carrying-Place as much Plunder as his Whale-boats and Battoes would carry, and there made a regular Diviſion amongſt his Officers and Men.

"We alſo learn, as a further Information from the French Garriſon, That the Army deſigned to be commanded by Levy, was expected to arrive there (when our Army landed) in four or five Days.

"Other Letters, of good Authority, affirm and ſay, That it is impoſſible to conceive the Quantity of Proviſions, Stores, Artillery &c. that was conſumed in the Flames: And alſo, that there were prodigious large Quantities of laced Coats, &c. deſigned as Preſents for the Indians, five Battoes Load of which our Forces brought off, and depoſited in General Stanwix's Camp."

Extract of a Letter from Rhode-Iſland, Sept. 12, 1758.

Yeſterday arrived the Sloop Wanton, John Coddington, Commander, in 20 Days from Monti Chriſti; who brings Advice, that they had received an Account at the Cape, by a Flag of Truce from Jamaica, that Admiral Knowles had arrived there with 9 Ships of the Line, and ſix Frigates, and had ſent a Meſſage to the Governor of the Cape, to inform him of his Deſign to pay him a Viſit; and that the Inhabitants at the Cape, and at Fort Dauphin, were very much alarmed with this News, and were calling all the free Negroes to aſſiſt in the Defence of the Town.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, July 22, 1758.

------"We continue taking all the Dutch Ships we can meet: And this Day two large Veſſels, under Swediſh Colours, are ſent in here, ſaid to be loaded with French Proviſions, &c."

On Thurſday laſt returned here from a ſucceſsful Cruize of ſix Months, the Privateer Schooner Sampſon, Telamon Phœnix, Commander. On the 23d of April he took a Schooner, which was ranſomed; and the next Day a Ship from Nantz, bound to Port Louis, laden with Flour, Oil, &c. On the 30th of May he took two Sloops and a Schooner, which the Enemy ranſomed; afterwards a Dutch Ship with French Property on board, which was condemned; and two Pettiaugers, loaded with Flour and Salt Fiſh. The above were all taken in Company with the Privateer Brig King Hendrick, of Rhode-Iſland, Frederick Hamilton Commander.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here a French Prize Ship, called Le Brave, John Baptiſte Beloke, Commander.---She was taken on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, in Lat. 44: 8, Long. 54: 30, by the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. Pell, of this Place. She is a Letter of Marque, carries 8 Guns, had 24 Men, and was bound from Quebeck to Cape-Francois. She ſailed in Company with ſeven more, bound to the ſame Place.

Yeſterday the General Wall Packet-Boat, Capt. Lutwyche, ſet ſail Sail for Falmouth, with the Mail.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Edward, dated the 6th Inſt.

"By a French Deſerter arrived at the Lake the 4th, who left Ticonderoga ſix Days before, we heard that a Party of Indians, in a Number of Canoes, had come there, but with what Deſign he knew not. 'Tis ſaid the French have a Mind to put themſelves in Action, and that a great Number of Battoes have been diſcovered at their End of the Lake, manned. Beſides a Party of 500, conſiſting moſtly of Voluntiers, that left the Lake the 2d Inſtant, on a Scout towards Fort-Anne, Rogers, with a Party, in Conſequence of ſome private Intelligence, went out the 4th; his Rout is uncertain, ſo 'tis thought a ſecret Expedition. The armed Sloop ſailed on her firſt Cruize the ſecond; ſhe is a pretty Veſſel, and ſails well. We are in a State of Tranquility, as we apprehend no Danger from any Quarter except Wood-creek, and even from there, by Means of frequent Scouts that Way, we cannot avoid having timely Notice of any Attempt. With Regard to a ſecond Attempt at Ticonderoga, I can give you nothing certain. There are two Braſs 24 Pounders juſt ſent to the Lake, and two more expected from New-York, which makes ſix of that Metal, with many others, leſs, they will have in Readineſs, if they think otherwiſe of the Breaſt-Work than they did before, which the Deſerter informs, is put now in a much ſtronger Poſture of Defence than before.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.

On Monday laſt Captain Mitchell arrived here in eleven Days from Louiſbourg, by whom there is Advice, that the Grampus Sloop was juſt come in there with Diſpatches from Portſmouth, in five Weeks Paſſage, and brought the agreeable News of the King of Pruſſia's having had a Battle with the Imperial Army, under Count Daun, near Olmutz, in which, it is ſaid, he gained a compleat Victory, the Count himſelf being either killed or taken, and ſeveral Thouſands of his Men made Priſoners. *This grand Piece of News, tho' not publiſhed as a Certainty, yet, as there is a Probability of its being true, we flatter ourſelves with the Hopes of confirming it to our Readers by the next Veſſel from England.*

A Letter from Eaſton of the 12th Inſtant, mentions, that ſome of the Indians were then come in to the enſuing Treaty to be held there: That 126 Tuſcararoes, Oneidas and Nanticokes, were at Fort-Allen: That the Mohiccons, Delawares, and Munſeys, were at Wioming: And that about 300 Seneca's and Onondagoes were at Diahoga, all deſigned for the ſaid Treaty.

Since our laſt the Snow, taken by Capt. Ritchie, is come up; her Lading Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, &c.

Captain Ferguſon, from this Port, is arrived at Antigua.

The Ships Carolina and Myrtilla, Captains Duncan and Bolitho, from this Port for London, are arrived, the former at Portſmouth, and the latter at Graveſend. And the Rachel, Captain Rogers, and Philadelphia, Stewart, alſo from this Place, are arrived at Liverpool. The Polly, Captain Houſe, is got ſafe to Halifax.

A Letter from New-York, dated laſt Monday, ſays, "We make no Doubt General Amherſt, and the Regiments from Louiſbourg, arrived at Boſton on Monday laſt, as they were then ſeen off."

Yeſterday the Privateer Ship Britannia, Captain John M'Pherſon, fell down on a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies.

Laſt Week the Wall of the new Church, on the Corner of Pine and Third-ſtreets, was begun, upon the Lot given by the Honourable the Proprietaries. The firſt Stone was laid in the South-eaſt Corner by one of the Wardens of Chriſt-Church. The reverend Doctor Jenny, who was then much indiſpoſed, could not be there, but the reverend Mr. Sturgeon being preſent, offered up proper Prayers on the Occaſion; and, among other Petitions, intreated the Almighty to bleſs and proſper the Undertaking, and that he would be pleaſed ſo to touch the Hearts of all our People, as to diſpoſe them generouſly to contribute towards carrying on and finiſhing the Work, and that his Glory, and the Salvation of Souls, might be promoted thereby.

Contributions for this Church are taken in by Doctor John Kearſley, William Plumſted, Jacob Duche, Alexander Stedman, James Child, Evan Morgan, Redmond Conyngham, Attwood Shute, John Wilcocks, Joſeph Sims, Samuel M'Call, junior, William Bingham, and James Humphreys; who are appointed to that Service by the Veſtry of Chriſt-Church.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Delight, William Peakes, from Boſton.
Ship Pruſſian Hero, James Mitchell from Louiſbourgh.

OUTWARDS.

Brig William, John Tatem, for Antigua.
------Globe, John Lea, for Montſerrat.
-------John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, for Barbados.
Schooner Robert, Thomas Hutchins, for St. Kitts.
----------Recovery, David Miller, for Jamaica.
----------May-flower, Matthew Jackſon, for Ditto.
Snow Charming Martha, Henry Aitkin, for Newfoundland.
Sloop Mary, Henry Hodge, for Anguilla.
------Three-Brothers, John Franey, for Antigua.
------Snow-Bird, Richard Gardner, for New-York.
------Ann, William Mitchell, for Barbados.
------Mary, William Bethell, for Bermuda.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, for Halifax.
------Mary, Timothy Sheehan, for St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Sloop Relief, John Howell, to New-Providence.
-------Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.
Schooner Unity, George Peckham, to Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Molly, James Sparks, to Cork.
------Molly, David Gregory, to Halifax.
Brig Greyhound, William Knox, to Jamaica.
------Salley, John Cowan, to Antigua.

WHEREAS the YEARLY MEETING of the People called QUAKERS, for *Pennſylvania* and the *Jerſeys*, was concluded to be held, for the future, on the FOURTH *Firſt-Day* of the *Ninth Month*, called *September*; and by not acquainting the Printers, it was inſerted in the laſt Year's ALMANACK as uſual, which is like to be a great Diſappointment to many, and is the Reaſon for the giving of this Notice.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price 5s.)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, from the 14th of *October*, 1757, to the Third of *May*, 1758.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber hath ſigned a Note of Hand for Ten Pounds, payable to Henry Forſt, of Bucks County, which was done without any Conſideration, and upon falſe Suggeſtions of the ſaid Henry, all Perſons are therefore hereby forewarned from taking an Aſſignment or Indorſement of the ſaid Note, for no Part thereof will be paid by JOSEPH LEECH. †

To the Freeholders and others of the County of Bucks.

Gentlemen,

AS it is now become faſhionable to addreſs the Publick for and againſt Places of Truſt, I therefore take this Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Eſteem and Good will towards me, in chuſing me for one of your Repreſentatives for ſome Years paſt; but as Seſſions are now got ſo long and tedious, my Circumſtances will not admit me to ſerve any longer at this Time, I therefore pray that you will chuſe ſome other to ſerve in my Room.

Neſhaminy, Sept. 19, 1758. RICHARD WALKER.

For EXPORTATION,

At the SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY,
On Captain Goodman's Wharff, above Race Street.

IS made beſt hard white SOAP, Rozin SOAP, Mould and Dipt TALLOW CANDLES of all Sizes.

Where Merchants, and others, may be ſuppl ed on the beſt Terms.

N. B. Several good dry lower Stores, upper Stores for Grain, and a very convenient Rigging Loft, to be lett on ſaid Wharff.

September 4, 1758.

LOST or ſtolen a Pocket Book, and 22 Shillings in it; alſo a Diſcharge, given at Ray's-Town, dated Auguſt 29, *by George Morton, Superintendant for a black Mare, and a bay Horſe, Waggon and Gears for four Horſes, belonging to John Riale Waggoner, No.* 66. *James Coultas Eſq; is hereby requeſted not to pay any Perſon that may bring this Diſcharge; and whoever delivers the Pocket Book with the Money, and the Diſcharge to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward; but if ſtolen, and the Thief ſecured, Forty Shillings, paid by JOHN RIALE, in New Britain, Bucks County.* §

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque Brigantine *JOHN* and *RICHARD*, CHARLES JENKINS Commander, And will ſail in 15 Days, mounting ten 6 and 4 Pounders betwixt Decks, with Swivels, Cohorns, &c. completely fitted with cloſe Quarters, and navigated with 25 Men. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or ſaid Commander, at Fiſhbourn's Wharff.

N. B. To be ſold by Kearny and Gilbert, two very lively ſmart Negroe Boys, about 15 and 10 Years of Age. Alſo Carriage and Swivel Guns, Shot, &c. Muſquetoons, Rum, Sugar, Cotton, &c. &c.

JAMES DEXTER,

IS removed from Second-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Charles Louden lived, in Elbow-Lane; where he carries on the Buſineſs his Mother formerly did, and begs the Favour of thoſe that uſed to frequent the Houſe, to continue their Cuſtom to him, for which he will be much obliged, as well as to others, who may be pleaſed to uſe his Houſe. §

STRAYED or ſtolen from William Brown, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 6th Inſtant, a likely bay Mare, about ſeven Years old, ſome white on one Hind-foot, no plain Brand nor Ear mark. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

§ WILLIAM BROWN.

STRAYED from the Paſture, on the 12th Inſtant, a black Horſe, about 14 Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Buttock MH, has been trimmed about the Ears, but is grown pretty long again, paces and trots, and had a Shoe on one of his Feet. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, if found within ten Miles of the City, and if further, Fifteen Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

§ SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Clark deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

BEULAH CLARK, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1758.

BY Virtue of two ſeveral Writs to me directed, on Thurſday, the 28th Day of September inſtant, between the Hours of Four and Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Charles Jenkins, in Market-ſtreet, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, two Meſſuages and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, containing in Breadth on the ſaid Street 38 Feet, and in Length or Depth 124 Feet, bounded Weſtward with Thomas Butler's Lot, Northward and Eaſtward with Ground late of Eliſha Gatchell, deceaſed, and Southward with Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, late the Eſtate of Thomas Carr, deceaſed. One other Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of High-ſtreet, containing in Front 20 Feet, and in Depth 102 Feet, or thereabouts, bounded Northward with a Lot formerly of Griffith Jones, deceaſed, Eaſtward with Ground formerly of Samuel Richardſon, Southward with High-ſtreet, and Weſtward with other Ground formerly of ſaid Samuel Richardſon, both which are ſeized and taken in Execution, by

James Coultas, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1758.

BY Virtue of ſundry Writs to me directed, on Saturday the 14th Day of October next, between the Hours of Two o'Clock and Five in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of George Hinkle, the upper End of Germantown, will be expoſed to ſale by publick Vendue, a Meſſuage, Plantation, and 126 Acres of Land, and 143 Perches, or thereabouts, ſituate in Cheltenham, adjoining Land late of Richard Morrey, deceaſed, William Nice, Joſhua Harmer, Evan Thomas, and Henry Slingow, late the Eſtate of Leonard Morrey. One other Meſſuage, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the great Road at Cheſtnut-hill, adjoining Land of Charles Hubbs, Samuel Aſhmead, and Michael Sheets, containing about 11 Acres and 20 Perches; late the Eſtate of Michael Fiſher, and likewiſe one equal and undivided Ninth Part of ſundry Meſſuages, and 100 Acres of Land, ſituate on the great Road leading from Germantown to Cheſtnut-hill, late the Eſtate of Anthony Hinkle; all which are ſeized and taken in Execution, by

James Coultas, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday the 16th Day of October next, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of John Vanhorne, in Moreland, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, ſundry Lots or Parcels of Land, ſituate in Moreland aforeſaid, containing in the whole about 58 Acres, adjoining Lands of Richard Marple, Edward Marple, George Marple, John Marple, Thomas Marple, David Marple, Northrop Marple, and Samuel Butcher, being the Lands aſſigned to the Widow Alice Marple, in Right of her Dower, during the Life of the ſaid Alice Marple, ſeized and taken in Execution, by

James Coultas, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wedneſday the 29th Day of November next, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Rudolph Bonner, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, a convenient and commodious Dwelling-houſe, and fine Improvements, with 260 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, a fine young Orchard, of the moſt curious Fruit, ſituate in the Townſhip of Providence, near Skippack, and Schuylkill, late the Eſtate of Doctor John Deimer, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in Execution, by

James Coultas, Sheriff.

Warwick, September 21, 1758.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, held at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, the 13th Day of September, 1758, there will be ſold, by way of publick Vendue, on the 16th Day of October next, on the Premiſes, now in the Tenure of William Smith, A Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of 212 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituated in Warwick Townſhip, in the County of Bucks, bounded by Land late William Spencer's, James Adams's, and others. There is on ſaid Plantation a good Dwelling houſe, Orchard, a large Quantity of Meadow, and a conſiderable Quantity of Woodland; the whole being well watered with conſtant Streams of Water, and in good Repair. The Vendue to begin at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, where due Attendance will be given, and the Conditions of Sale made known, by Hannah Davis, *Adminiſtratrix.*

N. B. It is ſuppoſed there may be ſome profitable Water-works erected on ſaid Plantation, there being large Falls in the Streams of Water thereon. ⊕

Imported in the two veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

PENINGTON and WHARTON,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, for Caſh or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

OZenbrigs and ticklenburghs, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 3-qr. dowlas, 7 eights wide Iriſh ditto, broad Ruſſia linen, 3-qr. wide Ruſſia diaper, 9-qr. Flanders bed-tick, 7-eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, brown and white buckrams, ſingle and double ſileſias, tandem holland, yard wide and 7-eights ga lix, long, broad and clear lawns, cambricks, princes linen, ſilk, Scotch and Duke handkerchiefs, India nankeens, fine and coarſe muſlins, callicoe, printed cotton, perſian taffeties, ginghams, peniaſcoes, cherconnaes, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, pepper, wool-cards, ſhaloons, white and cloth coloured tammies, ſcarlet, black, blue and cloth coloured worſted patterns for breeches, mens and womens thread and worſted ſtockings, mens ſilk ſtockings and caps, ſewing ſilk, camblets, black gauze handkerchiefs, bobbin, tape, nonſoprettiees, ſaggathies, ivory and horn combs, needles and pins, plain and figured ribbons, white thread, mens and womens gloves, buttons, ſilk and hair and mohair twiſt, gartering, gunpowder, leather and braſs ink-pots, metal coat and jacket buttons, ſleeve ditto, womens and mens thimbles, ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, carpenters rules and compaſſes, awl blades, ſhoe tacks, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard wide and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen check, 7-eights linen ſtripe, cotton holland, dyed pillows, jeans, cotton ribs, barragons, thickſets, and an aſſortment of cutlery, too teedious to mention. Theſ

September 21, 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Wincheſter, Frederick County, Virginia, on or about the Beginning of July laſt, a Convict Servant Woman, of a fair Complexion, and very fair Hair, named Suſannah Day, appears to be about 30 Years of Age: Had on and with her, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped ſhort Gown, and a Petticoat of the ſame, three or four Shifts, ſome of which were finer than the reſt, three Pair of Thread Stockings, and blue Worſted Ditto, and two Pair of high heeled Womens Shoes, with ſeveral other Things, too tedious to mention: She probably may paſs for a Soldier's Wife, as ſhe has been ſeen at Rays-Town, with the Soldiers. Whoever takes up ſaid Convict, and ſecures her, ſo as her Maſter, the Subſcriber, may have her again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by John Stuart. ¶

N. B. She is pitted a little with the Small pox.

VERY good Lampblack ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Philadelphia, September 21, 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Wincheſter, in Frederick County, Virginia, on Sunday, the 6th Day of Auguſt laſt, a Convict Servant Woman, named Elizabeth, ſhe is a Welch Woman, and goes by ſeveral Surnames: Had on and with her when ſhe went away, a black Gown, and a quilted red Petticoat, a ſhort Calicoe Gown, and a croſs-bar Linen Petticoat, a check Apron, and an old white Ditto, ſeveral Sorts of round Ear'd Caps, a Pair of Stays, a Pair of Mens Shoes, and one Pair of Womens Shoes or Pumps; ſhe is a tall, luſty, likely Woman, of a fair Complexion, and fair ſhort Hair, may probably paſs for a Soldier's Wife, to diſguiſe herſelf, may be apt to dreſs herſelf in Man's Apparel. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Convict, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by William Windsor. ¶

September 11, 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Frederick Town, Maryland, two Convict Servant Men, the one named Anthony Denſley, Weſt of England born, and talks much in that Dialect, he is a tall ſtout Fellow, about 40 Years of Age, has a black Beard, pretty much addicted to drinking and ſwearing: had on when he went away, an old blue Coat, a Worſted pattern Jacket, very ragged, a coarſe Shirt and Trowſers, a new Pair of Shoes, and a very old Hat. The other is a Weſt of England Man, named William Hamblin, a tall ſlim Fellow, about 25 Years of Age: had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, Canvas Trowſers, and an old Hat, and old Shoes, 'tis probable they may both change their Cloathes and Names. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by John Cooper, or Thomas Lovering. ‡

WHereas Ann, the Wife of Joſeph M'Ilvain, of Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, hath refuſed to live with, and take proper Care of, me her Huſband, who has for a long Time laboured under great Sickneſs; and as I am utterly unable to pay any Debts ſhe is likely to run me in; therefore theſe are to forbid all Perſons from truſting her the ſaid Ann on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting.

August 21, 1758. Joseph M'Ilvain. ¶

William Flemming, Shop-keeper,

In Front-ſtreet, betwixt Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

INtending for Scotland next November, deſires ſuch Perſons as are indebted to him to make ſpeedy Payment; and any Perſons that have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be adjuſted. ¶

N. B. The ſaid Flemming gives the higheſt Price for Flaxſeed.

Lower Milford, Auguſt 30, 1758.

To the Freeholders of Bucks County.

Gentlemen,

THE Honour you did me, in chuſing me for one of your Repreſentatives the two Years paſt I ſhall ever acknowledge as a manifeſt Token of your Favour and Eſteem; and take this Method of returning you my hearty Thanks for your Kindneſs and Good-will; as alſo to acquaint you that, as I am now circumſtanced, my Affairs will not admit me to ſerve any longer at this Time in that Capacity, and therefore muſt beg you will think of ſome other Perſon for a Candidate at the next Election in my Stead.

ħ Thomas Blackledge.

To the Freeholders, and Electors, for the County of Berks.

Gentlemen,

AFTER returning you Thanks for the Honour you have done me, in chuſing me your Repreſentative in General Aſſembly for two Years ſucceſſively, I take the Liberty to requeſt the Favour of you to excuſe me from that Honour for the future, by making Choice of ſome other Perſon for that Purpoſe at the enſuing Election, for I cannot longer repreſent you, without ſacrificing my own Buſineſs too much, a Hardſhip I am convinced from the Reſpect you have already ſhewn me, you will not ſuffer me to lay under. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1758. Thomas Yorke.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office having taken this Method to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office. Your Favours, on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by *Your Friend*

September 5, 1758. Benjamin Davis. †

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

Gentlemen,

AS I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, and as I have been informed that it has been reported I was only in Jeſt, or that I did not intend to put up; I have therefore taken this publick Method to inform you to the contrary, and at the ſame time to deſire your Votes and Intereſt; which Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by *Your Friend to ſerve,*

Darby, Sept. 2, 1758. John Pearson. ‡

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

Gentlemen,

AS it is cuſtomary for the Candidates for the Sheriff's Office to publiſh their Intentions in this Manner, I take this Method to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election; at which Time I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obliged Friend, Edward Humphreys.

September 6, 1758.

To the Freeholders, and others, qualified to vote at the enſuing Election, to be holden for the County of Cheſter.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office having heretofore taken this Method to publiſh their Requeſts, I have preſumed to addreſs you in this Manner, as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office at the enſuing Election; and I ſhall gratefully acknowledge the Good-will of ſuch who pleaſe to favour me with their Intereſt for the ſame.

⊕ James Marshall.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

Gentlemen,

IT being cuſtomary for thoſe who are deſirous of ſerving in the Office of Sheriff, to addreſs themſelves to you, previous to the Election; as ſuch, I take the Freedom of acquainting you, that then I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for that Office, and requeſt your Votes and Intereſt in my Favour, which ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged by

Your Friend, Jonathan Cowpland.

September 4, 1758. ⊕

To the Freeholders, and others, of the Borough and County of Cheſter, qualified to elect Members to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this Province.

Gentlemen,

AS I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the next County Election, I take the Liberty in this Manner (after returning my ſincere Acknowledgments for all former Favours) once more to requeſt your Votes and Intereſt on my Behalf for the ſaid Office at the ſaid Election.

I am your ready Friend,

Aug. 29. 1758. Isaac Pearson. ‡

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office, for ſome Years paſt, having taken this Method to publiſh their Intentions, I have preſumed, in the ſame Manner, to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Friend, and humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10. 1758. ⊕ Joseph Redman.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS it was my conſtant Endeavour, while I held the Office of Sheriff for this City and County, to execute it with that Care, Tenderneſs and Fidelity, which ſo important an Office requires, I preſume again to offer myſelf a Candidate for the ſame Office; and as I am ſenſible, that nothing leſs than a faithful Diſcharge of ſo great a Truſt can be a proper Return to the Publick for ſuch a Mark of their Favour and Confidence, I aſſure them of the Continuance of my Endeavours for the publick Good in that Office, and a ſteady and impartial Adherence to every Duty therein: And upon theſe Principles I hope again for your Votes at the enſuing Election, in Favour of

Your obliged Friend, Samuel Morris.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you Thanks for your kind Favours, in chuſing me for your Coroner this Year; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the enſuing Year, your like Favours will very much oblige your very humble Servant,

⊕ Thomas Boude.

N. B. Good Cedar Poſts to be ſold by ſaid Boude.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Coroner's Office, for ſome Years paſt, having taken this Method of publiſhing their Intentions, I have preſumed in the ſame Manner to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I propoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office; your Favours on this Occaſion ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

¶ *Your Friend,* Peter Robeson.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Lancaſter.

Gentlemen,

THE Candidates for the Sheriff's Office, for Times paſt, having taken this Method to publiſh their Intentions, I have preſumed to addreſs you for your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, at which Time I purpoſe to ſtand a Candidate for ſaid Office. Your Favours on this Occaſion to me granted, ſhall be thankfully acknowledged by Your humble Servant,

William M'Causland. ⊕

ON Friday, the 22d Day of September inſt. on the Premiſes, will be ſold by publick Vendue, the Seat of Joſeph Warrell, Eſq; late deceaſed, known by the Name of BELLEVILLE, *three Quarters of a Mile from Trenton, pleaſantly ſituated, hath fine Gardens, Orchards and Meadows. And alſo will be ſold on the ſame Day, a Plantation, belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Warrell, about a Quarter of a Mile from Belleville, which ſaid Plantation contains 200 Acres or thereabouts, whereon is a good Orchard and Meadows, is well watered, and in good Order: It lies upon the River Delaware, and hath a Patent for keeping a Ferry. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any Part of the aforeſaid Premiſes, by private Bargain, before the aforeſaid 22d of September may be acquainted with the Terms, by applying to* Andrew Reed, *Eſq; in Philadelphia,* Mr. John Berrien, *at Rocky-hill, or* Joſeph Warrell, *Attorney at Law, at Belleville aforeſaid, the Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Joſeph Warrell, Eſq; deceaſed.-----At which Time and Place will alſo be ſold (being Part of the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Warrell) the Stock of Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, ſome Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c. And a very good Copper Still, with its Apparatus, contains 72 Gallons.*

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 23d of this inſtant September, at the Houſe of Abraham Carpenter, on Poole's Hill, at the upper End of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Eight good working and riding Horſes, a Breeding-mare and Colt, the Mare paces faſt, has a good Travel, and carries herſelf well, neither ſtarts nor ſtumbles, and is a compleat Woman's Hackney, about eight Years old. Likewiſe a two Year old Filley of the ſame Mare, which appears to be a fine Creature for the Saddle. Alſo a good Milch Cow, a good Cart, almoſt new, with ſome new Gears, two good Riding Chairs, a good Engliſh Slay for two Horſes, and a good Battoe; one of the aboveſaid Horſes is a large ſtrong Horſe, about 15 Hands high, paces and trots, or handgallops well and eaſy, and goes well in a Chair, without ſtumbling or ſtarting. He is ſix Years old, and to be ſold for Ready Money; when ſeveral other Things will be expoſed to Sale, too tedious to mention here.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, where ſix Months Credit will be given for all Sums exceeding Twenty Shillings, and all under to be paid Ready Money. Any of the above Articles will be ſold before the Day appointed on reaſonable Terms. The ſaid Carpenter has ſeveral Setts of Hogſhead Truſshoops, and Truſshoops of all Sizes to diſpoſe of. ⊙

Philadelphia, September 7, 1758.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue on Wedneſday, the Fourth of October next, at the Globe Tavern, near the New Hoſpital, where Mr. Clayton Biddle now lives, a Parcel of fine breeding Mares; alſo a Parcel of likely young Horſe and Mare Colts. Six Months Credit will be given the Purchaſers, giving Security, if demanded. Any Perſon intending to purchaſe, may ſee ſaid Mares and Colts at John Bleakley's Plantation in Kingſeſs, any time before the Sale. The Sale to begin at One o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Said Globe Tavern to be ſold or lett on a Leaſe for ſeven Years. A compleat grazing Farm, that will fatten a Thouſand Cattle a Year, will be lett for five or ſeven Years, on reaſonable Terms, to be entered on the Firſt of May next. To know the Terms, enquire of John Bleakley, next Door to the Indian King, in Market ſtreet. ¶

September 18, 1758.

AS the Winter is ſo near, it is thought proper to defer the Sale of the above Mares and Colts until the firſt Wedneſday in May next.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, Post-Master, and D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market.

September 28, 1758.

NUMB. 1553.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

SUPPLEMENT to the Act intituled, "An *ACT* for regulating the Hire of Carriages, to be employed in His Majeſty's Service."

WHEREAS by an Act, paſſed by this Aſſembly in the Thirty-firſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign, " intituled, *An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages, to be employed in His Majeſty's Service,*" it was, amongſt other Things, enacted, That to prevent exorbitant Demands for the Hire of Horſes and Waggons, to be employed in His Majeſty's Service, every Owner or Owners of every Carriage and four Horſes, with a Driver, employed in the preſent Expedition againſt His Majeſty's Enemies, to the Weſtward of this Province, ſhould be paid by the Officer demanding the ſame, the Sum of *Fifteen Shillings per Diem*, for every Day he ſhould be ſo employed, until he ſhould return to his Habitation, and the Driver and Horſes ſhould be maintained and ſupported at the Charge of the Crown. But foraſmuch as the Difficulties which have ariſen in procuring a ſufficient Quantity of Oats, Straw, Hay, and other Proviſion, for the Horſes belonging to ſuch Carts and Waggons as have been hitherto employed in the ſaid Expedition beyond the inhabited Parts of this Province, have rendered many of the Horſes, employed therein, unable to perform the Service, by which, and other Means, the Army on our Weſtern Frontiers, under the Command of General FORBES, appears to be in Want of a further Supply of Proviſions, to be tranſported from the interior Parts of this Province to *Rays*-Town; for remedying whereof, and for the more effectual and ſpeedy procuring a ſufficient Number of Carriages for the tranſporting thereof, Be it enacted by the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, all Carriages and Horſes wanted for His Majeſty's Uſe, to be employed in the ſaid Expedition, ſhall be procured in the ſame Manner, and on the ſame Terms as other the Carriages and Horſes are directed to be procured by the Act herein before mentioned, until they ſhall arrive at their reſpective Places of Loading, and ſhall receive their Loads; and the Owner or Owners of every ſuch Carriage or Carriages, ſhall be paid by the Officer demanding the ſame, the Sum of *Two and Twenty Shillings* for every Hundred Weight which ſhall be carried or tranſported from the Town of *Lancaſter* to *Rays-Town*, and ſo from any other Place or Places between *Lancaſter* and *Rays-Town*, in Proportion to the reſpective Diſtances, except the Weight of the Proviſions for the Maintenance of the Horſes herein after provided, any Thing herein, or in any Act of this Province to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided, nevertheleſs, that each Load ſhall amount at leaſt to Fourteen Hundred Weight for each and every Carriage with four Horſes, over and above the Weight of the Straw, Hay, Oats or other Grain, for the Maintenance of the Horſes herein after mentioned and provided.

And for the more ſpeedy and effectual providing of Carriages for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Owner and Owners of each and every Carriage employed or to be employed in tranſporting Proviſions to *Rays-Town* for the Uſe of the Army as aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed and have Right to put into and load on his ſaid Carriage ſo as aforeſaid employed in His Majeſty's Service, at his own proper Coſt and Charge, and not to be accounted any Part of his Load to be paid for by the Crown, the Quantity of Thirty Buſhels of Oats, or a Weight equal thereto in Hay, Straw, Rye, or any other Grain, for the Subſiſtance of his or their Horſes reſpectively in their Journey or Journies to *Rays-Town*, and their Return to their own reſpective Habitations.

Provided, neverthleſs, that nothing herein contained ſhall be deemed or taken to alter or make void the Act of General Aſſembly herein before mentioned, paſſed in the Thirty-firſt Year of the preſent Reign; but that every Clauſe, Article and Sentence in the ſaid Act, except what is hereby expreſly altered or ſupplied, ſhall be and remain in full Force and Virtue as the ſame were before the making of this Act. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue in Force for and during the Term of the Act herein before mentioned, intituled, "*An Act for regulating the Hire of* "*Carriages, to be employed in His Majeſty's Service,*" and no longer.

PARIS, June 23.

BY Letters from the Coaſt of Coromandel, dated the 21ſt of October 1757, the India Company has received Advice, that the Chevalier de Soupire, Major General, who commanded the firſt Diviſion of the Troops ſent out in the preceding January to reinforce our Settlements in the Eaſt Indies, arrived at Pondicherry the 8th of September, and the Debarkation was made the next Day. His Arrival ſtruck a Terror into all the Places the Engliſh hold on that Coaſt, as they were only thinking of the Means of Self-Defence, and moſt of the Inhabitants of thoſe Places immediately reſolved to take Shelter in the Daniſh and Dutch Factories. The Chevalier de Soupire, while he was waiting for the Forces that were to follow under the Command of Meſſrs. Lally and Apche, reſolved to beſiege Shetoupet, a Fort ſituated between Gingy and Arcat, which formerly belonged to the French Company, but was delivered up to the Engliſh by its traiterous Governor. The Troops appointed for this Siege were commanded by M. de Verdiere, who had under him the Chevalier d'Etrees, Adjutant General, and M. Luker, Commiſſary at War. M. de Liſle, Engineer, directed the Siege ſo ſkillfully, that in Spite of the moſt vigorous Reſiſtance on the Governor's Part, the Place was carried by Storm the 14th of October in the Night, and the Garriſon cut to Pieces, except ſixteen Men, who capitulated ſeparately, and were made Priſoners. The King's Troops and the Company's Forces did Wonders at this Siege. The taking of that Fort was in a few Days after followed by the Acquiſition of Tirumaley, another Engliſh Settlement, which ſurrendered on the firſt Summons. Theſe two Conqueſts ſerve to cover and protect the Settlements of our India Company, and ſtreighten thoſe of the Engliſh.

Peterſburgh, June 16. The Turkiſh Envoy keeps up his fierce and haughty Airs. In a Conference he had lately with the Vice Chancellor, it is ſaid, he exclaimed againſt the March of the Ruſſian Troops through Poland, and againſt the Freedom with which they occupied different Places, in Violation of Treaties ſubſiſting between that Republick and the Ottoman Porte.

June 17. Count Woronzoff, in a late Conference with the Turkiſh Miniſter, having repreſented to him that ſeveral of his Actions were altogether incompatible with the Law of Nations, and with the Treaties ſubſiſting between the two Courts; the Muſſulman anſwered very ſhort, that he was much ſurprized at ſuch Diſcourſe, conſidering the Number of Ruſſian Troops now in Poland, in direct Defiance of thoſe Laws, and of all Treaties; and that they were very much miſtaken, if they believed his Sublime Highneſs would remain a tame Spectator of ſuch Violations.

Cologne, July 3. A Suſpenſion of Arms having been concluded between the Garriſon of Duſſeldorp and the Beſiegers, the Gentry, and Perſons in eaſy Circumſtances, are hurrying to get out of the Place before the Term limited by the Suſpenſion be expired; ſo that moſt of the beſt Houſes in the Place are abandoned. The Cannon of the Town, which was admirably ſerved, had diſmounted a Part of the Enemies Batteries. On the other Hand, upwards of eighty Houſes in the Town have been either thrown down, or ſet on Fire and comſumed, and many Perſons have been killed by the falling of the Houſes, and the burſting of the Enemies Bombs. Several Churches, the Elector's Palace, and the Apartments of the Electreſs, have conſiderably ſuffered. The Garriſon have received Hopes of being ſuccoured: They are determined to defend the Place to the laſt Extremity.

Hamburgh, July 6. A French courier paſſed thro' this city yeſterday, and 'tis ſaid he carries the renewal of the treaty of ſubſidy ſubſiſting between the moſt Chriſtian King and the court of Denmark.

Some letters from the frontiers of Poland bring advice, that the body of Ruſſian troops commanded by General Browne was already arrived at Frauſtadt, and would proceed immediately into Sileſia, in order, by ſuch diverſion, to oblige the King of Pruſſia to divide his forces, and fly to the relief of his own dominions.

Utrecht, July 11. The Elector Palatine having preferred the preſervation to the ruin of the inhabitants of Duſſeldorp, the Governor of the place capitulated the 8th in the forenoon, on condition that the garriſon ſhould march out with the honours of war, and not ſerve for a year againſt the allies.

Berlin, July 5. The Ruſſian Army have begun their Operations againſt Pomerania and the New Marche in a Manner that will do them little Honour. It was on the 10th of June that General Fermer quitted the Camp of Dirſchau, in order to repair to Cunitz, where the whole Army was aſſembled. From thence he detached General Demickow, with 2000 Coſſacks, 3000 Huſſars, and 2000 Horſe Grenadiers, towards Ratzebuhr, a little Town in Pomerania, bordering on Poland, with a Deſign to ravage the Country. General Platen, being obliged to ſtay with his Troops near Stolpe, to cover the neighbouring Places, ſent Capt. Zedmar with 90 Huſſars and 20 Dragoons to New Stettin, in order to obſerve the Enemy's Motions. This Officer, who eagerly longed for an Opportunity to ſignalize himſelf, having heard that a Party of 60 Men lay behind Ratzebuhr, near Landeek, marched out of New Stettin the 20th, in order to carry them off; but when he arrived near Ratzebuhr, he was informed that the ſaid Party had decamped. General Demickow, arriving about the ſame Time on that Side, had detached ſome Coſſacks towards New Stettin, with a Deſign to ſurprize this Town. Capt. Zedmar, who could not be apprized of this March, met in the Village of Lottin a large Body of Coſſacks, who ſet themſelves to prevent his Return to New Stettin. In ſuch a Situation he had no other Courſe to take but to attack and cut his Way thro' them: He ruſhed upon them ſo impetuouſly, that they took to their Heels, leaving many of their Comrades dead on the Spot. But General Demickow ſending ſucceſſively freſh Parties of Coſſacks, Capt. Zedmar was forced to fight them at every Path, and defile in his Way. Beſides the Coſſacks, he had the Enemy's Huſſars to deal with, who attacked him in Flank. He cleared his Way three different Times Sword in Hand, and at laſt extricated himſelf, and the greateſt Part of his Men, in Spite of the Enemy's vaſt Superiority, who, according to the Report of Deſerters and Inhabitants of the Country, were 5000 ſtrong, viz. 2000 Huſſars, and 3000 Coſſacks. He had ſome other Obſtacles to ſurmount in his Retreat, and the principal was, that the Bridge over which he was to paſs at Wangerow, broke down. The Ruſſians have taken Colonel Biebring; we miſs, beſides, a ſubaltern Officer and 30 Men. The Enemy's Loſs was a great Deal more conſiderable. We know that 83 of their Dead were carried to Conitz. After the Action the Coſſacks plundered the Town of Ratzebuhr, and 19 Villages in that Neighbourhood, ſtripping the poor Inhabitants to their laſt Shirt. They broke and burnt the Houſhold Goods, ſpoiled the Corn, and drove away all the Cattle and Horſes into Poland, where they have been ſold for a Trifle. The Inhabitants were uſed in the moſt cruel Manner, tho' they delivered up their All. The Miniſter of Lottin, named Haenſell, they killed with a Piſtol Shot, after cutting off his Right-hand. M. Oſten, Provincial Counſellor at Burtzen, and the Miniſters of Wallachſee, Haſenſtier, and Wulkflatzke, were beaten moſt unmercifully, and left half dead. Counſellor Oſten died a Day or two after. Another Gentleman of the Name of Oſten, aged 66, was tied Neck and Heels on a Heap of Straw, which they afterwards ſet on Fire, and left him in that Condition, from which, 'tis probable, he cannot recover. We paſs over in Silence their brutal Behaviour to Women of every Age and Condition.

After the Coſſacks had thus ravaged Half the Circle of New Stettin, this Gang of Savages went by the Barony of Draheim into the New Marche, and into the Circles of Dramburgh and Arenſwalde, where they ſignalized themſelves in the ſame infamous Manner: But being as cowardly as they are cruel, the Approach of ſome Troops detached from Cuſtrin made them paſs the River Draga in all Haſte. They have retired into the Poliſh Territory, and no Doubt will come again to ravage Places where no Reſiſtance can be made. Thus General Fermer has only ruined ſome Thouſands of Perſons, without any Advantage to himſelf for the March of his Army. He has indeed reverſed the advantageous Judgment we had formed of his Moderation, and of his Spirit of Order and Diſcipline. His Army is now in the Neighbourhood of Poſen. Count Dohna has raiſed the Blockade of Stralſund, and is going to give due Chaſtiſement to ſo barbarous an Enemy.

Hamburgh, July 7. It is confidently reported that M. d'Ahlfeld, the Daniſh Miniſter at Berlin, has made a declaration, " That the King his maſter hath no other view in aſſembling an army, but to defend his own country, and protect the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck, which border thereon; and to make his neutrality be reſpected: That he hath no deſign to intermeddle in the preſent war: That the rumour of his intending to oppoſe the Ruſſians was void of truth, as his Majeſty had a ſufficient ſecurity and guaranty for the dutchy of Schleſwick."

Marſeilles, June 24. Letters from Mequinez adviſe, that the King of Morocco has already armed ten veſſels, from ten to thirty guns, to cruize upon the Chriſtians; and that as there are twenty feet water on the Bar of the river Sallee, ever ſince the laſt earthquake, he is building in that harbour two frigates of forty Guns each, being furniſhed with the materials by the ſubjects of a certain power.

Francfort, July 11. The Prince de Soubiſe ſet out yeſterday from Hanau for Friedberg, where he has fixed his headquarters for a few days, and will then enter the Landgraviate of Heſſe with his whole army, which is all in motion; ſeveral regiments having filed off yeſterday and to day by this city. The French have with them a train of heavy artillery.

Hague, July 16. The allies found in Duſſeldorp an immenſe quantity of ammunition and proviſions; and a numerous and fine train of French artillery.

Head Quarters at Gravenbroich, July 13.

The Magazine of Forage taken in Duſſeldorp, which ſurrendred on the 7th Inſtant, is very conſiderable. Prince Ferdinand has put into that Place a Garriſon of three Battalions, and has ordered a Bridge of Boats to be laid over the River, which will be finiſhed this Day.

Cologne, July 14. Yeſterday Morning the French forced the Arſenal of this Free Imperial City, and took out ſuch Cannon as they wanted, to defend the Bridge they have built over the Rhine.

Utrecht, July 17. The Journal of Marſhal Daun's Army, from the 28th of June to the 3d of this Month imports, that it having been reſolved to intercept a Convoy of ſeveral thouſand Waggons, which was coming from Troppau to the Pruſſian Camp, General Laudon was detached with four Battalions, a Regiment of Dragoons, another of Huſſars, and a good Number of Croats: That this General marched to Sternberg, afterwards to Bautſch, and from thence to Gunterſdorff, by which the Head of the Convoy had paſſed a few Minutes before his Arrival: That on the 30th of June, after five different Attacks, the Croats and Huſſars broke in upon the Waggons, and deſtroyed a great Part of them. General Siſkowitz, who ſet out from the Army at the ſame Time that General Laudon did, at the Head of a Detachment of equal Strength, joined in the Attack, and compleated the Diſperſion of the Eſcorte, of which about 2000 Men were left dead on the Spot; and two Battalions of Grenadiers, two general Officers, one of whom is Putkammer, and 28 other Officers, are made Priſoners.

They took ſix Pieces of Cannon, and upwards of 1000 Waggons, moſtly laden with Ammunition, which they blew up; and this fine Capture, they ſay, coſt them only 500 Men, among whom there are two Officers killed, and four wounded. The Journal adds, that during this Exploit, Marſhal Daun marched ſucceſſively from Drobomielitz to Kokor, Great Teinitz and Chechowitz, almoſt within Sight of Olmutz; by which Poſition he was in a Condition to ſuccour the Place, or cut off his Enemy's Communication with Sileſia; and having had Intelligence the 2d, that the Siege was raiſed, and that the King was retiring haſtily towards Littau, he detached ſeveral Corps in Purſuit of him. The Journal alſo takes Notice, that

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the Beſiegers left before the Place five Mortars, and three Pieces of battering Cannon.

PHILADELPHIA.

Die Mercurii Septem. 26. 1758. P. M.

Ordered, That the following Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Management of the late Hearing of William Moore, Eſq; before the Governor and Council, be forthwith publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette.

A true Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Aſſembly.*

The REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *appointed to enquire into the Hearing and Acquittal of* WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of* Cheſter, *before the Governor, and ſome of his Council, and the Complaints exhibited to the late Houſe of Aſſembly againſt the ſaid* Moore.

YOUR Committee, upon examining the Minutes of the laſt Aſſembly, find, That from the Commencement to the End of their annual Seſſion, they were repeatedly interrupted in the Buſineſs of Legiſlation by a Number of Petitions, preſented to the Houſe from Time to Time, by the Inhabitants of Cheſter County; ſome of them ſigned by a great Number jointly, others ſingly, by diſtreſſed Widows, and many poor labouring Men, who were burthened by large Families of ſmall Children, charging William Moore, as well with many Acts of Injuſtice, Extortion, and fraudulent and corrupt Practices in his Office of Juſtice of the Peace, as in his private Tranſactions as a Dealer, and entreating that Houſe to redreſs their reſpective Aggrievances; ſome of them declaring, that unleſs they could obtain it from them, they had not the leaſt Expectation of it from any other Quarter; having, from Time to Time, as is well known to your Committee, made ſeveral fruitleſs Applications to the executive Part of Government for that Purpoſe; but through the Intereſt of the ſaid Moore, by himſelf, or the Interceſſion of his Friends, their Complaints had been diſregarded, and their Injuries not only unredreſſed, but unheard. We further find, that Houſe, in Compaſſion to the diſtreſſed Petitioners, and from a juſt Senſe of their Duty, having given the ſaid Moore repeated Notices to attend and vindicate his Conduct, if he could, proceeded to examine into the Complaints, with the utmoſt Candour and Impartiality, and in the moſt public and ſolemn Manner, a great Number of the reputable Inhabitants attending on that Occaſion. And many Acts of Extortion, fraudulent and corrupt Practices, and exceſſive Oppreſſion, being fully proved againſt him by a great Number of Witneſſes, to the general Satisfaction of the Houſe, they apprehended it their indiſpenſable Duty to addreſs the Governor to remove the ſaid Moore from his ſaid Office of Juſtice of the Peace, and from all his public Offices, Poſts and Employments within the Government; under an Expectation thereby to procure, for the future, an Indemnity to the unhappy Sufferers, and that Relief which it is the Right of every Subject to expect under an Engliſh Government.

But the Governor, regardleſs of the Addreſs of the Repreſentatives of the People, through the Influence of ſome of the Proprietary Council, as your Committee have good Reaſon to believe, hath continued the ſaid Moore in his ſaid Office, to the great Terror and Oppreſſion of the People, for near a Twelvemonth, under a Pretence of giving the ſaid Moore a Hearing before him and his Council, to ſatisfy his Conſcience, whether the ſaid Moore was a fit Miniſter of Juſtice:---A great Number of poſitive and clear Affidavits, taken in the moſt ſolemn and public Manner, and laid before his Honour, not being ſufficient for that Purpoſe.

Your Committee muſt have been at a Loſs to account for this ſtrange Conduct in the Governor and his Council, had they not been Witneſſes to an apparent Deſign to overthrow the Conſtitution, and enſlave the People, by depriving their Repreſentatives of their moſt eſſential Rights, Powers and Privileges, and particularly that of redreſſing the Aggrievances of the Subject. We apprehend it cannot be neceſſary to ſay much to convince the Houſe, that upon the Preſervation of this Power in the Aſſembly, the Security of the Liberties and Properties of the People eſſentially depends. It is the moſt important Check in the Conſtitution on the Actions of wicked Officers, who hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, and of Courſe are under the Influence and Direction of the executive Part of Government. Magiſtrates, whoſe Duty it is to adminiſter Juſtice, and relieve the Diſtreſſed, will become the Inſtruments, in the Hands of Power, to oppreſs the People, and enſlave the Country, when they know they are anſwerable only to thoſe whom they ſerve, and will ſupport them *at all Events*. In ſhort, as a due Support and Exerciſe of this Power in our Aſſembly, muſt *bring about* an upright Adminiſtration of Juſtice, a faithful Execution of our Laws, and a Reſtoration of our late happy Conſtitution; ſo on the contrary your Committee are of Opinion, the Want of it muſt, in the End, neceſſarily render the Liberty and Property of the Subject precarious, tend to a Subverſion of our Laws, and an Innovation in the Government, from a State of Freedom and Liberty, to that of the worſt of Tyranny and Oppreſſion; the Oppreſſion of inferior Inſtruments, under Colour of Law.

This Deſign will appear more evident, when it is recollected, that the late infamous Libel againſt the Powers of Aſſemblies, ſigned by the ſaid Moore, was adviſed and approved of by ſome of the Proprietary Council, denying the Authority of the Aſſembly to enquire into and redreſs the Injuries of the People. Beſides, if this was not the Deſign, your Committee cannot conceive why the Governor, when the Addreſs of the Aſſembly was preſented to him to remove the ſaid Moore, and the Affidavits laid before him, containing all the Crimes laid to his Charge, did not order the King's Attorney, who is likewiſe one of his Council, to proſecute him in the inferior Courts of Juſtice, where ſome of them were cognizable. Had a private Perſon made Information to the Governor, or the King's Attorney, of any Acts of Extortion and Fraud againſt William Moore, can it be diſputed that it was not their Duty to ſet on Foot a Proſecution againſt him, that public Juſtice might be done?---Could ſuch an Enquiry as was lately inſtituted before the Governor and Council, ſatisfy the Laws or public Juſtice? Is it reaſonable to think that a Governor who was deſirous of honeſtly diſcovering the Guilt or Innocence of a Perſon accuſed, would not rather chuſe to have had him tried by a Court of Juſtice, appointed by his own Commiſſion, and a Jury of the Country, than by an illegal, anti-conſtitutional and arbitrary Mode of Trial before himſelf and Council, unprecedented in our Mother Country, and but lately inſtituted here, to ſerve the Purpoſes of ſupporting bad Men in their Acts of Oppreſſion; eſpecially as it was deſtitute of any legal Power of compelling the Attendance of the Parties or Witneſſes, of adminiſtring the Oath to them when attending, and every kind of judicial Authority, neceſſary to a legal and juſt Enquiry.

Your Committee therefore apprehend, that this Hearing was calculated, not for the Sake of enquiring into the Guilt or Innocence of William Moore, but to render ineffectual the Enquiries of the late Aſſembly, and to prevent, for the future, the Repreſentatives of the People from exerciſing that eſſential Power of examining into their Oppreſſion, and redreſſing their Grievances, a Power indiſpenſably neceſſary in a mixt Form of Government, to check and ſuppreſs the extravagant and lawleſs Uſe of Authority in the executive Part of Government; and therefore is of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Freedom of the Conſtitution, and Rights of the People.

After theſe Obſervations, your Committee beg Leave to acquaint the Houſe, that, in Purſuance of their Orders, they proceeded to hear a Number of Perſons, who were preſent at this Hearing before the Governor and Council, who were all examined in the moſt ſolemn Manner. By whoſe Teſtimony the foregoing Obſervations are abundantly confirmed.

GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, and SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT, Eſqrs. being examined, both agreed, that when ſeveral of the Complainants, who charged the ſaid Moore with corrupt and fraudulent Practices, appeared to make good their Charge, they were told by the King's Attorney, and one of the Governor's Council, that they would not enquire into any Matters but ſuch only as related to the Malfeazance in the publick Office of the ſaid Moore, by which Means many of the Petitioners, who had been greatly injured and defrauded, returned Home unheard. Among which your Committee beg Leave to mention one.

JOHN CARL, being examined before the late Houſe of Aſſembly, declared, that he purchaſed a Term of Years in a Piece of Land, in Pikeland Townſhip, in Cheſter County, for which he paid, and obliged himſelf to pay, 330 Pounds. That ſome ſhort Time after, the Leſſor applied to him for 43 Pounds, Rent due, but unknown to this Examinant at the Time of Purchaſe; that he, this Examinant, made this known to the ſaid Moore, who adviſed him to make over his Leaſe to him the ſaid Moore, and alſo 147 Buſhels of Wheat, 80 Buſhels of Oats, 8 Waggon Loads of Hay, a Waggon, two Horſes, and Geers for four Horſes, promiſing that he would ſecure them for him, this Examinant, and his Family, in Spite of all his Creditors. That by theſe fair Promiſes, the Examinant was prevailed on to aſſign over the ſaid Leaſe. That the ſaid Moore then produced a Bond for 50 Pounds, and deſired the Examinant to ſign it, which he refuſed, declaring that as he owed him the ſaid Moore nothing, he knew not why he ſhould ſign that Bond. That the ſaid Moore reply'd, you Fool, if you bring a Child to be chriſtened muſt not you give it a Name? I (the ſaid Moore) muſt have ſomething to ſhow the People why I hold theſe Goods. That hereupon the Examinant was prevailed on to execute the ſaid Bond, and a Bill of Sale for the Goods before mentioned. That upon this, the ſaid Moore told him he would give the Oats to his Horſes, that they might be ſtrong to carry him, this Examinant, off in the Spring. That the ſaid Moore further adviſed him, this Examinant, to go to Germany, and to be ſeen here no more, and offered him Money to carry him thither. That this Part of his Advice was too terrible, as he could not bear the Thoughts of leaving his Wife and ſix ſmall Children to ſuffer Hardſhips and Want. And this Examinant further ſaid that he was not, at the Time of the Aſſignment, indebted any Thing to the ſaid Moore, and that he never received any Conſideration for his Effects, but one Piſtole. And that he was not indebted to any other Perſon than as aforeſaid, ſave George Aſhbridge, who never ſued him.

JOHN ADAMS being examined in Support of the foregoing Facts, declared, that being a Conſtable in the Neighbourhood, he was frequently aſked, by the ſaid Moore, whether the ſaid John Carl was in Being, or whether in Goal or not; upon being told that he was neither dead nor in Goal, the ſaid Moore requeſted the Examinant to adviſe the ſaid Carl, when he ſaw him again, to go out of the Parts, and to tell him there were many Warrants or Writs out againſt him the ſaid Carl, that, ſhould he be taken, the ſaid Moore could not ſave him from Goal, and that the ſaid Moore ſent a Horſe by the Examinant to the ſaid Carl, that he might make the beſt of his Way off. That the Examinant had no Warrants (tho' a Conſtable at the Time) to ſerve on the ſaid Carl, except one, ſomething under 5 Pounds, whoſe Iſſue depended on another Warrant, by which 5 Pounds was recovered, and paid to the ſaid Carl's Wife.

It alſo appears to your Committee that the ſaid Carl did run away from this Province to Virginia, where he remained ſome Time, and is now returned, but as yet deſtitute of any Redreſs againſt the Fraud of the ſaid Moore.

GEORGE ASHBRIDGE being examined, declared, That a conſiderable Time after he heard that John Carl was run away, on or about the 21ſt of January, 1755, he went to William Moore's, to ſee if he had any Effects of ſaid Carl's in his Hands (as the ſaid Carl was, at the Time of his abſconding, indebted to the Examinant, in a conſiderable Sum of Money) upon which he the ſaid Moore told him, the ſaid Examinant, that Carl was much indebted to him, and that he had got his Place, for which he gave him, ſaid Carl, 50 Pounds; the Examinant then aſked him the ſaid Moore, if he would let him have it for 50 Pounds? After a little Conſideration, ſaid Moore ſaid he would; and accordingly brought the Leaſe, and ſat down to draw the Aſſignment, but making a Stop, ſaid he had a Judgment Bond of Carl for 50 Pounds, beſides the 50 Pounds he had bought the Place for; that he alſo had ſome Wheat, and a Waggon with two Horſes, that was to be deducted out of it; but there would be a Ballance due to him after, and that the Examinant muſt pay that too, which was agreed to; then the Aſſignment was made, and the Examinant obligated himſelf, on the Back of the ſaid Judgment Bond, to pay to ſaid Moore what would be juſtly due to him from ſaid Carl, upon a fair Settlement, and the next Day the Examinant paid the firſt mentioned 50 Pounds; afterwards he, the ſaid Examinant, went to ſaid Moore, to have a Settlement, and to pay the Ballance that ſhould appear to be juſtly due, upon this Judgment Bond, agreeable to his Contract; but ſaid Moore told him, that his Books were not poſted, and ſo could not conveniently ſettle with him then, and put it off at that Time; the ſaid Examinant went a ſecond Time, when he had got an Account of the Effects in ſaid Moore's Hands, which, to the beſt of his Remembrance, was 147 Buſhels of Wheat, and 80 Buſhels of Oats, a Waggon, two Horſes, and Geers for four Horſes, which he deſired to have allowed: But the ſaid Moore then would allow of no Settlement, but demanded of ſaid Examinant the full Sum of 50 Pounds upon Account of the Judgment Bond; and further ſaid, that nothing ſhort of that Sum ſhould excuſe him; the Examinant then told ſaid Moore, that he knew what he had engaged to do, and that he would not pay the 50 Pounds; and farther, that if he would not ſettle with him according to Agreement, he would ſue him for a Settlement, for he would not let his Obligation remain on the Judgment Bond as it was, but that he could not get any Thing done at that Time. That on or about the 8th Day of September following, he met with ſaid Carl's Wife, who told him, that ſaid Moore denied having received any Money of the ſaid Examinant for the Place, and offered to go to ſaid Moore's, to prove that he had not paid any, which was agreed to. And that they, the Examinant, and Carl's Wife, did meet at ſaid Moore's, and, after a good deal of Diſcourſe, the ſaid Moore brought the aforeſaid Judgment Bond, and, without any Conſideration, offered him, the ſaid Examinant, the ſaid Judgment Bond, and told him to take off his own Seal, without defacing the Bond, but the Examinant replied, that nothing leſs than taking off his Name, as well as Seal, would ſatisfy him, and accordingly cut both off, as would appear by the ſaid Bond, were it produced; and that the ſaid Moore acknowledged, before the ſaid Carl's Wife, that he had received the ſaid Fifty Pounds, and denied he had told her the contrary.

Here your Committee muſt obſerve, that had the Governor nothing elſe in View, but "to ſatisfy his Conſcience whether William Moore was a fit Miniſter of Juſtice," as he has expreſly declared, they cannot ſee why this *heinous* Fraud, ſo well atteſted, ſhould not deſerve his Notice. For certainly if a Man at once, by Art and Contrivance, can defraud the Creditor of his juſt Debt, rob the Owner of his Property, and reduce a helpleſs Family to Poverty and Want, he cannot be eſteemed a "fit Miniſter of Juſtice," nor heſitate as a Juſtice of the Peace to perpetrate Crimes, oppreſſive to the Subject, under Colour of his Office; Power of any Kind ought not to be truſted in the Hands of ſuch a Perſon.

MICHAEL CYPHER being next examined, declared, That upon the 19th of Auguſt 1755, he purchaſed of Conrad Shymer, in the Preſence of Simon Shunk, his, the ſaid Shymer's, Son-in-Law, a Servant Girl, for which he was to give the Sum of 4 Pounds. That this Examinant, with the ſaid Shymer, went the next Day to the ſaid William Moore's, to have the Indenture of ſaid Servant aſſigned to him. That when the ſaid Moore was about drawing the Aſſignment, he aſked this Examinant what was the Conſideration, who anſwered 4 Pounds, the ſaid Shymer being by; that the ſaid Moore replied that Sum will not do, it is too mean, and that it would prove to his, this Examinant's Prejudice if he intended to ſell the Girl again, for if any Perſon who inclined to purchaſe ſhould ſee ſuch a trifling Sum in the Aſſignment, it would give them Reaſon to ſuſpect the Servant was good for nothing, let us therefore put down 14 or 15 Pounds, to which this Examinant agreed. That the Aſſignment was made accordingly, and 14 Pounds inſerted as the Conſideration.---That in March following, Conrad Shymer told him, this Examinant, that he muſt go to ſaid Moore's about the Servant Girl and the Money due for her, that this Examinant accordingly went, when Shymer being preſent, Moore aſked him why he did not pay Shymer? That this Examinant replied, that he owed Shymer 4 Pounds for the Servant, and if Shymer deſired the Money, that he would pay him. That ſaid Moore anſwered, that was not the Caſe; that the Bargain was made before him, and that he would be an Evidence that he this Examinant was to have *nothing for the Girl, but a handſome Reward for the Sale of her*; which the Examinant denied, and repeated his Bargain again and again, That he had bought the Girl for 4 Pounds in the Preſence of the ſaid Shunk. That the ſaid Moore replied, he could or would ſwear that the Examinant was to have had a *handſome Reward for ſelling the Girl*, and aſked Shymer what he would have of the Examinant for his Servant? who replied, 12 Pounds 10 Shillings;---but being told by ſaid Moore it was too much, he fell in his Demand from that Sum to 10 Pounds, then to 9 Pounds,---and at laſt to 8 Pounds;---when the ſaid Moore ſaid that was very reaſonable, and told this Examinant he muſt pay that Sum, which he repeatedly refuſed; when the ſaid Moore told the ſaid Shymer, he might ſue the Examinant, and recover much more of him.---That the Examinant calling to Mind the Offer of the ſaid Moore to ſwear againſt him to a Bargain never made, and urging Shymer to ſue him, he was ſo intimidated and frightened, that he yielded to the Terms propoſed by the ſaid Moore, as he thought it in vain to contend with two ſuch powerful Opponents. That the ſaid Moore immediately drew two Notes for 4 Pounds each, payable in one Month, which he this Examinant ſigned. That at the End of the Month he paid the 4 Pounds due on one of the ſaid Notes, and refuſed to pay the other, deſiring Shymer would recollect the Bargain, and not inſiſt on it.---That Shymer replied, he made no matter of Conſcience in taking it, ſince the Magiſtrate thought it was right. That ſome Time after, the ſaid Moore ſent a Precept for him, the Examinant, for the Sum of 4 Pounds unpaid, upon which he appeared. That the ſaid Moore ſhewed him the Note, aſked him if the Signing was his Hand.----That the Examinant replied, perhaps it was. That the ſaid Moore ſaid he was ſure it was, for he was a Witneſs to it, and aſked why he had not paid it. That this Examinant replied, it was an unjuſt Debt. That the ſaid Moore then told him, if he did not pay the Money, or give good Security, he would ſend him immediately to Goal. That the Examinant produced his Bail, paid the Charges, by the Orders of the ſaid Moore, and two Days before the Time of Payment was expired, he alſo paid the ſaid 4 Pounds to the ſaid Moore.

SIMON SHUNK being examined on ſome of the ſame Facts ſaid, that he was ſent by Shymer, his Father-in-Law, to bring Cypher to buy the ſaid Servant; that he was preſent when the Bargain was made between the Parties, and that 4 Pounds, and no more, was the Conſideration which the ſaid Cypher was to pay for the ſaid Servant.

Your Committee find theſe ſeveral Facts were declared before the Governor and his Council, in Subſtance as they are above related. But further, to confirm the Truth of the two laſt Examinations, we think it neceſſary to add the Examination of Conrad Shymer, the Perſon who ſold the ſaid Servant to the ſaid Cypher, who ſaid, that about three Years paſt he ſold a Servant Girl to ſaid Cypher for the Conſideration of 4 Pounds, and no more, and that there was *nothing to be allowed, or afterwards to be paid to the ſaid Shymer by the ſaid Cypher, as a further Conſideration, ſave only the 4 Pounds*, and that he never expected any further or other Conſideration. But that when he the Examinant was before the ſaid Moore about the ſaid Aſſignment

Philadelphia, Sept. 28. We have Advice from the advanced Poſts of the Army under the Command of Brigadier General Forbes, that Major Grant, of the Highland Regiment, marched on a reconnoitering Party the 9th Inſt. from Loyal Hannon, in order to view the French Fort, and the Road leading to it; and were to be ſuſtained by Lieut. Col. Dagworthy, of the Maryland Provincials. They left Loyal Hannon the 9th, and the 11th the advanced Poſt of that Place. The Evening of the 13th they attempted to cut off the Indians that were without the Fort, and forced the Blockhouſes open, and burnt them. On the Morning of the 14th Major Grant ſent a Company of Highlanders towards the Gates of the Fort, the reſt of the Party, with Major Grant, remaining on a Height at a little Diſtance, excepting Major Lewis with 250 Men, who remained in Ambuſcade at 2 Miles Diſtance. The French on ſeeing the Company of Highlanders advancing, ruſhed out of the Fort in great Numbers (French, Canadians and Indians, they having received a Reinforcement the Day before) many of the Enemy fell by the Weight of the firſt Fire, but they immediately diſperſed, and ſurrounded our People. Capt. M'Donald was killed amongſt the Number. The Engagement ſoon became general, and Major Lewis hearing the Fire, came up from the Place he lay in Ambuſh. The Troops maintained the Attack a long while, but at laſt were obliged to give Way, being over powered with Numbers. Our Loſs is computed at 270 Men, but the Enemy have loſt a far greater Number, eſpecially Indians. About 20 Officers are miſſing, amongſt whom are Majors Grant and Lewis; it is thought that the former is taken Priſoner, with other Officers, and many private Men. The Army only waits their laſt Convoy of Proviſions, every Thing elſe being ready for their advancing, the Communication being ſecured. The Men are in high Spirits.

he heard ſome Talk about having the ſaid Aſſignment drawn, and the Conſideration of 14 Pounds inſerted therein; the Reaſon of which he was ignorant of. That in March following a certain Michael and Adam Hollman came in Company, and informed this Examinant, that by bringing ſaid Cypher before ſaid Moore, he might get conſiderably more Money for the ſaid Servant than the 4 Pounds for which he had ſold her; and that the Perſon who told him of this Scheme, deſired him to come down and get Cypher with him, and that the Examinant need not ſay any Thing, for that every Thing relating thereto was determined on already. That accordingly the Examinant did acquaint ſaid Cypher that he muſt appear before ſaid Moore about ſaid Servant, which they both did, and that the ſaid Moore did draw and procure for the Examinant two Notes, for 4 Pounds each, payable to him by ſaid Cypher one Month after Date. That at the ſame Time he was ſenſible that it was wrong in him to take 4 Pounds more for the ſaid Servant than what he had ſold her for, but thought as the ſaid Moore, who was a Juſtice, did not object, he might ſafely do it; and that at the ſame time the ſaid Moore well knew that the Girl was really ſold for 4 Pounds, and no more.

Edward Hughes being examined by the Committee ſaid, That about May 1754 he bought a Horſe of William Moore, Eſq; for the Conſideration of 12 Pounds, was by Agreement to have a Year's Credit, and gave a Bond for the ſaid Sum, payable in May following, without Intereſt. That in Auguſt next after the Agreement aforeſaid, he was apprehended by Benjamin Robinſon, with a Warrant at the Suit of John Thomas, for a Debt not exceeding 5 Pounds, grant[illegible] William Moore, commanding the Conſtable to carry the Examinant before the ſaid *William Moore, and no other Juſtice,* at which he expreſſed much Surprize to the ſaid Robinſon, as he well knew he did not owe a Farthing to any Man of that Name. That the next Morning he was carried by the ſaid Robinſon before the ſaid Moore, who, *as ſoon as he ſaw* this Examinant, called him a damned Raſcal, told him he was about to cheat him out of his Money, and that he would *commit him* for a Cheat. That the Examinant replied, he did not intend to cheat him, and would give him his *Clothes and Tools* as a Security, he being a Carpenter by Trade. That notwithſtanding the Offer aforeſaid, the ſaid Moore told Robinſon the Conſtable to keep him in *Cuſtody* until John Thomas the Plaintiff could be had, for he was then very ill. That the Examinant then aſked who the Plaintiff was, and whether he had left any Note or Account againſt him, declaring, at the ſame time, that he owed no ſuch Man a Farthing. That the ſaid Moore anſwered, there was no Note or Account left with him, but would give him the Examinant no Satisfaction, or other Account of the Plaintiff. That hereupon the ſaid Moore took the Examinant into a Room, and told him, that *there were ſome ſmall Debts againſt him, which would ruin him*; but if he would give him three Notes, *payable on Demand,* for the Horſe before ſold, he the ſaid Moore would ſtand his Friend, and put him the Examinant in a Way that nobody ſhould hurt him. That the Examinant being much terrified at the Threats of Commitment, and of being detained in Cuſtody until the Plaintiff ſhould appear, conſented, and gave three Notes, payable to the ſaid Moore on Demand, two of them for 5 Pounds each, and one for 40 Shillings. That the ſaid Moore immediately incloſed the ſaid Notes in a Letter to Iſaac Davis, Eſq; one of the Juſtices, &c. and commanded the ſaid Robinſon to keep the Examinant *in Cuſtody, by Virtue of the ſaid Warrant,* until he ſhould carry the Examinant before the ſaid Davis. That the ſaid Robinſon then demanded his Fees of the ſaid Moore, who told him, the Examinant muſt pay them. That he gave the ſaid Robinſon a Note for the Coſts on the ſaid fictitious Suit, which Robinſon delivered to the ſaid Moore, who afterwards received the ſame of Abraham Williams, on this Examinant's Account. That ſhortly after, the ſaid Robinſon carried the Examinant in Cuſtody to Juſtice Davis's, and after ſhort Time the ſaid Robinſon again arreſted him, at the Suit of ſaid Moore, on one of the ſaid Notes, and carried him into a Room before the ſaid Davis, who produced to him his ſaid three Notes, and read a Letter from ſaid Moore, directing him to proceed on ſaid Notes againſt the Examinant. That the Examinant then related the foregoing Facts to the ſaid Davis, and complained of the ill Uſage of the ſaid Moore; but was told by the ſaid Davis, that he was ſorry for it, but could not help it. That the ſaid Davis then gave Judgment againſt the Examinant, iſſued three Executions againſt his Body, by Virtue whereof he was ſent to Cheſter Goal, where he remained three Weeks and three Days. And the Examinant further ſaid, that at the Court following his Commitment, he offered to give ſaid Moore ſufficient Security, if he would wait until the Money was lawfully due, which he refuſed, but ſaid he would give him a Month. That afterwards he procured Abraham Williams, *by promiſing to make him Satisfaction by Servitude,* to become Security for him to the ſaid Moore, for the Payment of the whole Money in one Month, 10 Pounds whereof the ſaid Williams afterwards paid the ſaid Moore, and likewiſe diſcharged all the Coſts accrued on the ſaid three Executions; and the Examinant repaid the ſaid Williams, Part by Service, and Part in Money; and the remaining 40 Shillings was allowed by the ſaid Moore, for Work done before the Notes were given. That the Examinant hath never heard of the ſaid John Thomas ſince, nor of any Claim any ſuch Perſon had againſt him. That, to the beſt of his Remembrance, he declared the above Facts before the Governor and his Council, and was aſked by one of the Council, if he had any Evidences? He replied, he had Evidences, but the Notice given him was too ſhort to have them there: Then the ſaid Moore was aſked if he had any, who anſwered, that he had nothing but his Memorial, which he read. And that this, to the beſt of the Examinant's Knowledge, was, in Subſtance, what paſſed relating to his Complaint before the Governor and Council.

Benjamin Robinson being examined, declared, That about Auguſt 1754, a Warrant was delivered him, as a Deputy Conſtable, by Daniel Goldſmith, ſigned by William Moore, at the Suit of John Thomas, againſt Edward Hughes, upon which he arreſted ſaid Hughes, who told the Examinant that he owed no ſuch Man a Farthing. That he afterwards carried the ſaid Hughes before ſaid Moore,---who, upon meeting them, was very angry with ſaid Hughes, called him a Cheat, that Hughes anſwered he had no Deſign to cheat him, and offered the ſaid Moore his Clothes and Tools as a Security.---That he attempted to return his Warrant to ſaid Moore, who told him he muſt keep the ſaid Hughes in Cuſtody by his Warrant until another Conſtable (he being a Deputy) ſhould come and take Care of him until *John Thomas,* who was ſick, ſhould appear. That afterwards Moore and Hughes went into the Houſe, and left him before the Door, and on their Return he underſtood from them that Hughes had given Moore three Notes, two for 5 Pounds each, and one for 40 Shillings, in Diſcharge of a Bond which Hughes told him was not due. That Moore ordered him to keep Hughes in Cuſtody, by Virtue of the ſaid Warrant, and carry him before Iſaac Davis Eſq;---That he did demand the Coſts of ſerving the ſaid Warrant of Moore, as no Plaintiff appeared, who ſaid Hughes muſt pay them, and that Hughes gave his Note for them and other Coſts due to the ſaid Robinſon. That the Examinant, according to Moore's Orders, did carry Hughes to ſaid Davis's, and thinks he delivered the Warrant at the Suit of ſaid Thomas to him. That while they were there, he received from ſaid Davis another Warrant, at the Suit of the ſaid Moore, againſt Hughes, with which he again arreſted him, who thereupon confeſſed Judgments on the ſaid three Notes, and ſaid Davis immediately iſſued Executions againſt the Body of the ſaid Hughes, by Virtue of which he carried ſaid Hughes to the Goal at Cheſter. That he ſaw Moore's Son deliver to the ſaid Davis a Letter, which he underſtood, and believes, was to deſire Davis to proceed on ſaid Notes, to give Judgment, and iſſue Executions thereon.---That he never heard of any one, by the Name of John Thomas, appearing on the ſaid Suit ſince theſe Things happened.

Humphrey Wayne being examined, ſaid, That about the Beginning of Harveſt, in the Year 1754, the ſaid Moore told him he wanted Edward Hughes to work for him, for that he had ſold him a Horſe worth 15 Pounds, for 12 Pounds only, and had given him 12 Months Credit for the Payment thereof.

Christian Everhart being examined, ſaid, That he was ſummoned before William Moore, to anſwer Samuel Humphreys. That he appeared at the Day, carried the Money, and paid it to William Moore, before any Judgment was given; that there were no Witneſſes ſummoned, nor Qualifications adminiſtred, as he did not deny the Debt, and was ready to pay it on his Appearance; that he aſked the ſaid Moore what were his Fees, who anſwered 3 Shillings, which he then paid and alſo 5 Shillings to the Conſtable.

William Evans being examined, declared, That he being a Conſtable, ſummoned Chriſtian Everhart, at the Suit of Samuel Humphreys, before William Moore, where the ſaid Everhart, and David Humphreys, in Behalf of his ſaid Son Samuel, appeared; that upon converſing together, Everhart told Humphreys that he could keep him out of his Money three Months, but rather than be at the Charge of a Judgment he would pay him, and that this was before they appeared before the ſaid Moore; that then this Examinant went in and informed Moore that the Parties were at the Door; Moore then aſked him why he did not call them in; he reply'd, that the Defendant had the Money, and was willing to pay it, and David Humphreys was ready to accept of it in Behalf of the Plaintiff his Son; that Moore reply'd, you Fool! you ſhould not let the People make it up, that does not bring Griſt, or Water (he don't remember which) to our Mills; and told the Examinant to call them immediately, which he accordingly did. That Moore then aſked Everhart if he had the Money, who reply'd, I don't know; Moore then aſked if he had Bail, he reply'd, he believed ſo; that the ſaid Everhart offered one Chriſtian Waganer for Bail, into whoſe Circumſtances Moore began to enquire, upon which Waganer perſuaded the ſaid Everhart to pay the Money, which he accordingly did in the Examinant's Preſence; that no Bail was taken, the ſaid Waganer refuſing, after the Enquiry aforeſaid, to be Bail; that no Service was done by the Juſtice but the iſſuing of the Warrant, to his Knowledge; that he gave on Oath this Account to the Governor and Council as near in Subſtance as his Memory ſerved him. That the ſaid Moore produced his Docket to ſhow that Bail was entered, and that there was a Stay of Execution for three Months, and ſaid he would prove the Examinant perjured.

Your Committee, to ſhow the Falſity of the ſaid Moore's Book, and in Support of the two foregoing Examinations, think it neceſſary to add the Affidavit of Christian Waganer, who being examined, ſaid, That he was preſent when his Brother-in-Law, Chriſtian Everhart, paid the Money due to Samuel Humphreys.---That the Fees charged by the ſaid Moore was Three Shillings, and the Debt 40 Shillings. That he did not acknowledge to ſtand Bail in the ſaid Suit, but reſolved againſt it before he left home, expecting that Everhart had ſufficient to pay the Debt, and that he and this Examinant could make up the Coſts.---And it further appears to your Committee, by a Receipt from David Humphreys, now in our Hands, that the Money was paid at the Time of their meeting before the ſaid Moore, as alſo by the Examination of Samuel Lightfoot, Eſq; to whom the ſaid Moore hath confeſſed it ſince the Hearing aforeſaid before the Governor and Council, and therefore there could be no Occaſion for Bail.---The Service done by the ſaid Moore then being no more than iſſuing his Warrant, for which, by the Table of Fees, he ought to take but Ninepence; the taking Three Shillings your Committee apprehend is extortionate and unjuſt.

James Pugh being examined ſaid, That he bought for Thomas Dalrymple half a Gallon of Rum from James Fullerton; that ſome time after he paid ſaid Fullerton for the ſaid Rum. That afterwards the ſaid Fullerton ſued the ſaid Dalrymple before William Moore Eſq; That he, with the ſaid Dalrymple, appeared before the ſaid Moore, and made it appear that the Examinant had already paid the ſaid Fullerton for the ſaid Rum. That finding the Examinant's Allegations in Behalf of the ſaid Dalrymple not regarded, to avoid future Trouble to the ſaid Dalrymple he paid for the ſaid Rum a ſecond time. That ſome time after the ſaid Moore iſſued his Warrant againſt the Examinant for the Coſts accruing on the ſaid Suit againſt Dalrymple, altho' he was not a Party thereto, nor concerned therein, nor ever aſſumed to pay the ſaid Coſts. That upon this Suit he was committed to the Goal of Cheſter, where he was confined till he paid the Sum of Two Pounds and Sixpence for the Coſts aforeſaid, and the Coſts of his ſaid Commitment. That after his Diſcharge from Goal he received another Precept from the ſaid Moore, at the Suit of the ſaid Fullerton. That when he appeared before the ſaid Moore, he was informed the ſaid Fullerton had proved an Account againſt the Examinant, amounting to Two Shillings, and Three-pence Half-penny, upon which he offered to make his Defence, as he had paid the ſaid Fullerton all his Demands; but that the ſaid Moore would not admit him to ſay any Thing in his Defence, but ordered him to get out of the Houſe, paſſed Judgment againſt him unheard, and iſſued Execution againſt the Examinant; upon which the Examinant was obliged to give his Note to the Conſtable for 15 Shillings, to prevent his going to Goal a ſecond Time.

Thomas Dalrymple being examined, ſaid, That ſome time ago he wanted ſome Rum; that his Father-in-Law, James Pugh, as it was for the Uſe of his the ſaid Pugh's Daughter, offered to procure it for him the Examinant at the Store of James Fullerton, which he deſired him to do, and to have the Price charged to him the Examinant, for that he had no Money at that time. That afterwards being ſummoned to appear before William Moore, at the Suit of the ſaid Fullerton, the ſaid Pugh accompanied him. That upon the Evidence of the ſaid Pugh the Account of the ſaid Fullerton (he not being preſent) was proved to be paid; but that the ſaid Pugh, in order to avoid any future Trouble from ſaid Fullerton, told the ſaid Moore he would pay it again, and upon that delivered the ſaid Moore a Bill, and that he ſaw other Money returned in Change.

William Bell being examined, ſaid, That having heard that one John Hambright (to whom he was indebted a few Shillings) had left his Book of Accounts with William Moore, Eſq; he immediately went to him, and tendered the Sum due, which the ſaid Moore refuſed to receive until he had paid him 3 Shillings and 6 Pence, which he alledged were the Coſts on a Summons he had iſſued againſt the Examinant; that he never had a Summons ſerved on him for that Money, and therefore he apprehended the ſaid 3 Shillings and 6 Pence was illegally, extortionately, and, by Colour of his Office, *exacted* from him.

Thomas Roberts being examined, declared, That having heard a certain John Hambright, to whom he was indebted a few Shillings, had left his Book of Accounts in the Hands of William Moore, Eſq; he immediately tendered the ſame to him, who refuſed to receive it, unleſs he would pay Milage, and other Coſts, which he, the ſaid Moore, alledged had accrued thereon, tho' no Precept was ever ſerved on the Examinant.---But at laſt the ſaid Moore received the ſaid Debt, and obliged the Examinant to pay for a Summons, Serving and Judgment, tho' the Debt never was deny'd by him.

Morris Evans being examined declared, that hearing that John Hambright's Book was lodged in the Hands of William Moore, and that he had ſued a Number of People, and knowing that he was indebted to ſaid Hambright 6 Shillings and 4 Pence, he went to the ſaid Moore, in order to pay the ſame, and prevent Coſts, but that the ſaid Moore refuſed to receive it without Coſts, viz. 1 Shilling for proving the Book, 1 Shilling for ſerving, 2 Shillings and 4 Pence for Milage, and 9 Pence for a Judgment, tho' the Debt was never denied, nor any Precept ſerved, nor to his Knowledge made out; and that he did borrow Money to diſcharge the ſaid Coſts.

John Errit alſo declared, That he was ſued by John Robinſon for a Debt not exceeding 5 Pounds, and gave a Freeholder Security to pay the Money in three Months before William Moore, Eſq; and at the ſame time paid, in the Preſence of the ſaid Freeholder, the Conſtable all his Fees. That at the Expiration of the ſaid three Months, the Examinant, with the ſaid Freeholder, went to the ſaid Moore to pay the Debt, but the ſaid Moore obliged the Examinant to pay the Conſtable's Fees over again, altho' the ſaid Freeholder averred they had been paid before to the Conſtable. That the ſaid Moore ſaid the Conſtable was a damned Raſcal, and had no Buſineſs to receive it. That the Examinant then requeſted a Precept for the Conſtable to recover the ſaid Coſts again, not judging it reaſonable he ſhould pay it twice, but the ſaid Moore refuſed to give him one.

William Evans being examined, ſaid, That by Virtue of an Execution iſſued by William Moore, againſt Michael Nutt, he took in Execution a Horſe belonging to the ſaid Nutt, publiſhed the Sale of the ſaid Horſe, at which William Moore, Eſq; attended, called the Examinant aſide, and ordered him when he the ſaid Moore ſhould bid at the Horſe, to ſtrike him off to him; that when the Horſe was on Sale, ſome of the People deſired the Privilege of riding him, to try his Gates; which Requeſt the ſaid Moore forbid him to grant. That the Horſe was by this Means ſold for 2 Pounds 11 Shillings, tho' he was worth at the Time at leaſt 8 Pounds.---That being but a young Conſtable, and ſaid Moore a Magiſtrate, he did not think it right to diſobey his Orders.

Thus far only your Committee have had Time to enquire into the fraudulent and extortionate Acts of William Moore, Eſq; upwards of twenty Petitions and Complaints of the exceſſive Oppreſſion of the ſaid Moore, on the poorer Sort of People, remaining yet to be examined into. Many of the Witneſſes are of known Credit, and as all of them ſtand fair and unimpeached in their Reputation, they could not fail of giving your Committee full Satisfaction as to the Guilt of William Moore. By ſuch unwarrantable Proceedings as theſe, we apprehend, tho' ſeveral of the Sums extorted are not large, yet as the poorer People are moſtly affected by them, it muſt render their Lives miſerable, their Poverty inſupportable, and in the End their Families muſt become a Burthen to the Public.

Your Committee beg Leave further to obſerve, that the late Acquittal of William Moore before the Governor and his Council, not only appears to them highly partial and unjuſt, from the foregoing Examinations, but from the very Mode of the Enquiry. Firſt, Your Committee find that the Witneſſes examined were at Liberty either to qualify, or not, by which Means we do not underſtand that more than two were qualified. 2. That a Number of the Complaints laid before the Governor by the Aſſembly, even of thoſe which related to the Conduct of the ſaid Moore as a Magiſtrate, were not examined into, tho' the Governor, in his Acquittal, has endeavoured to perſuade the World, that all ſuch as related to the public Conduct of the ſaid Moore were with Patience and Attention heard, and the reſt referred to the Courts of Law. 3. That as to ſeveral of thoſe he did enquire into, a Paper, drawn up by the ſaid Moore, called his Memorial, ſupported only by his own Aſſertion, appears to your Committee to have been received as concluſive Evidence againſt what was then alledged in Support of the Charge, and the ſolemn Examinations of the late Aſſembly, then in the Governor's Poſſeſſion. Theſe being the true Circumſtances of the late Hearing before the Governor, we cannot help expreſſing our Aſtoniſhment to find him, in his Acquittal of the ſaid Moore, not only declare, "That the Petitions appeared to him to be intirely groundleſs, and that the ſaid Moore had acted in his Office with great Care, Uprightneſs and Fidelity; but that he was ſo far from deſerving Cenſure, that in many Inſtances he merited the Thanks of every good Man, and Lover of Juſtice."

Your Committee beg Leave further to add, That the Guilt of the ſaid Moore appears very evident to them, from the foregoing Examinations; that he has arbitrarily deprived the Subject of his Liberty and Property by Virtue of his Power as a Juſtice of the Peace, and under Colour of his Office; that the ſaid Hearing was inſtituted with a Deſign to ſupport the ſaid Moore in his Oppreſſion, contrary to the earneſt Remonſtrance of the Repreſentatives of the People, and to ſerve as a Cloak for maintaining an arbitrary Miniſter of Juſtice in his Acts of Tyranny: And that if the Complaints of the Subject againſt the oppreſſive Meaſures of wicked Miniſters are to be thus ſuperficially enquired into, and paſſed over, and the ſolemn Examinations before the Repreſentatives of the People rendered ineffectual, a Door for the moſt univerſal Oppreſſion is open, and the Liberties and Properties of the People will not only be ſubject to the Will of every Chief Ruler of the Province, but to the arbitrary Inclination of each inferior Magiſtrate.

By Virtue of an Order of the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, *I do appoint* David Hall *to print this Report.*

THOMAS LEECH, *Speaker.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Kennet Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 20th Inſt. An Iriſh Servant Man, named Iſaac Young, about 25 Years of Age, a well-ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, very remarkable for ſtooping forward, has ſhort light coloured Hair, inclining to red, of a ſandy Complexion: Had on when he went away, A dark coloured old Coat, without Lining, no Jacket, two Check Shirts, a Pair of old Breeches, made of Sail-cloth, ragged and torn, the Coat and Breeches much tarred, light grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes, tied with Strings, though made for Buckles, and a half-worn Felt Hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to his ſaid Maſter, or puts him in any Goal in this Province, or elſewhere, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

AARON MUSGROVE. §

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the 17th of November next, in the Town of Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, A Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Duck-Creek Hundred, in Kent County aforeſaid; being Part of a larger Tract of Land, formerly belonging to William Harraway. As alſo one other Tract of Land, ſituate in the Hundred and County aforeſaid, called Golden Grove, containing 209 Acres of Land, or thereabouts. Alſo one other Tract of Land, ſituate in the Hundred and County aforeſaid, called Newberry, containing about 400 Acres. Alſo one other Tract of Land, ſituate as aforeſaid, containing 100 Acres. The above Tracts are very good Land, and have ſome Improvements on each of them, and were the Eſtate of Patrick Martin, and Mary his Wife; ſeized and taken in Execution, by

CÆSAR RODNEY, *Sheriff.* ⊙

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, on Thurſday, the 12th Day of October next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, will be ſold by publick Vendue, two three Story Houſes, and 5 vacant Lots, near the Swedes Church, and the Saw-mill on Society-hill. And on Thurſday, the 19th of October, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold in like Manner, at the Crooked Billet Tavern, 5 Lots of Land, from 20 Acres to 7 and a Half, great Part Woodland, in Paſſyunk Townſhip; two of them fronting the River Schuylkill, very pleaſant Country Seats, on one of which is the ſaid Tavern, a Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen, Store houſe, Smoak houſe, Barn, Stable and Cow-houſe, a good Orchard, and other Improvements; all which Lots, Houſes and Parcels of Land, being Part of the real Eſtate of Bartholomew Penroſe, deceaſed, were lately expoſed to Sale by his Widow Mary Penroſe, and Son Joſeph Penroſe, who joined with her in the Adminiſtration; but he being under the Age of 21 Years, and conſequently incapable of making a legal Conveyance, is the Occaſion of the abovesaid Premiſes being again expoſed to Sale by the ſaid Widow Mary Penroſe, who is now ſole Adminiſtratrix, and at whoſe Houſe, and at the Place of Sale may be ſeen Plans of the ſeveral Lots and Premiſes. Alſo to be ſold on the 19th of October, 6 Milch Cows: Three Months Credit will be given for the Cows, giving good Security. Alſo a Negroe Man to be ſold.

N. B. If the Days appointed for Sale ſhould prove to be rainy, the Vendue will be held the ſucceeding Days. †

LAST June came to the Plantation of John Martin, in the Townſhip of Roxburgh, Philadelphia County, a white Cow. The Owner, deſcribing her other Marks, and paying the Charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſaid JOHN MARTIN. ⊕

STrayed away the 12th of September, from the Plantation of Jacob Mayers, a Mile from Lancaſter, a dark Cheſtnut bay Mare, betwixt 14 and 15 Hands high, branded on the Fore-hoof IH BP, has a bob Tail and trimmed Mane. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, or brings her to George Honey's, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, in Philadelphia, or Matthias Burghard, in Lancaſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beſides all Charges, paid by

ANDREAS FRANK. ⊙

Millford Mills, Bucks County, September 14, 1758.

To be SOLD or LETT, for a Term of Years, by the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes,

THE Mills, known by the Name of Millford Mills, ſituate on Neſhaminy Creek, in Bucks County, one Mile from Lawrence Growdon's, Eſq; nineteen Miles by Land from Philadelphia, and ſeventeen by Water from the Landing, which is two Miles from the ſaid Mills; on which there is a good Storehouſe and Wharff, where a Veſſel may come with 1000 Buſhels of Wheat in her. Alſo a Piece of Meadow Ground, that generally produces 15 or 20 Tons of the beſt Hay yearly. Likewiſe a decked Flat, capable of taking down all the Flour, Stuff, &c. made in the ſaid Mills, and bringing up any Quantity of Wheat, with a careful Negroe Man, that has conſtantly gone in her; and a Negroe Man, by Trade a Miller, who perfectly underſtands the Buſineſs, and ſomething of a Cooper's and Carter's. Alſo another Negroe Man, by Trade a Dry Cooper, and a good Workman. A Negroe Woman, a compleat Cook, can ſew, waſh and iron well, and is a compleat Servant in a Family. The Remainder of a Servant's Time, who has done all my Carting Buſineſs, and is very careful. And a Negroe Boy or two. The Mills are as well watered as any in the Country. There is a good Dwelling-houſe, Stable, Barracks, Cooper's Shop, and every other Neceſſary to compleat the ſame, and lies on the high Road, the neareſt from Philadelphia to Trenton of any uſed, and without croſſing Neſhaminy Ferry, being a convenient Situation for a Merchant, where any Quantity of Pork may be taken in to barrel, or any other Tradeſmen. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

N. B. Alſo to be ſold, a Plantation, one Mile from the ſaid Mills, with a new Houſe, and about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and 20 Acres of Swamp Timber Land. Tbctf.

York, September 12, 1758.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Chriſtian Croll, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts before the firſt Day of November next, or they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame, that they may be adjuſted by MARTIN EAKELBERGER, ELISABETH CROLL, *and* PHILIP CROLL, *Executors.*

N. B. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe a Tract of deeded Land, containing 300 Acres, all well timbered, with a good Spring, and a large rich Bottom, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to the above Executors. §

ALL Perſons having any Accounts againſt the Eſtate of William Howell, late of Chicheſter, Cheſter County, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the Executors at John Kerlin's, in Marcus-hook, on the ninth Day of October, in Order to have them adjuſted: And all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate for Goods ſold at publick Sale, are deſired to attend the ſame Day and Place, to diſcharge the ſame, otherwiſe they may depend their Bonds and Accounts will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without any further Notice.

SAMUEL HOWELL, JOHN POWER, *Executors.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Clark deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

BEULAH CLALK, Adminiſtratrix.

JAMES DEXTER,

IS removed from Second-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Charles Lourdan lived, in Elbow-Lane; where he carries on the Buſineſs his Mother formerly did, and begs the Favour of thoſe that uſed to frequent the Houſe, to continue their Cuſtom to him, for which he will be much obliged, as well as to others, who may be pleaſed to uſe his Houſe. §

STRAYED or ſtolen from William Brown, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 6th Inſtant, a likely bay Mare, about ſeven Years old, ſome white on one Hind-foot, no plain Brand nor Ear mark. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

§ WILLIAM BROWN.

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque Brigantine *JOHN* and *RICHARD*, CHARLES JENKINS Commander, And will ſail in 15 Days, mounting ten 6 and 4 Pounders betwixt Decks, with Swivels, Cohorns, &c. completely fitted with cloſe Quarters, and navigated with 25 Men. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or ſaid Commander, at Fiſhbourn's Wharff.

N. B. To be ſold by Kearny and Gilbert, two very lively ſmart Negroe Boys, about 15 and 10 Years of Age. Alſo Carriage and Swivel Guns, Shot, &c. Muſquetoons, Rum, Sugar, Cotton, &c. &c.

September 4, 1758.

LOST or ſtolen a Pocket Book, and 22 Shillings in it; alſo a Diſcharge, given at Ray's-Town, dated Auguſt 29, by George Morton, Superintendant for a black Mare, and a bay Horſe, Waggon and Gears for four Horſes, belonging to John Riale Waggoner, No. 66. James Coultas, Eſq; is hereby requeſted not to pay any Perſon that may bring this Diſcharge; and whoever delivers the Pocket Book with the Money, and the Diſcharge to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward; but if ſtolen, and the Thief ſecured, Forty Shillings, paid by JOHN RIALE, *in New Britain, Bucks County.* §

For EXPORTATION,

At the SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, On Captain Goodman's Wharff, above Race Street.

IS made beſt hard white SOAP, Rezin SOAP, Mould and Dipt TALLOW CANDLES, of all Sizes.

Where Merchants, and others, may be ſuppl ed on the beſt Terms.

N. B. Several good dry lower Stores, upper Stores for Grain, and a very convenient Rigging Loft, to be lett on ſaid Wharff.

To the Freeholders and others of the County of Bucks.

Gentlemen,

AS it is now become faſhionable to addreſs the Publick for and againſt Places of Truſt, I therefore take this Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Eſteem and Good will towards me, in chuſing me for one of your Repreſentatives for ſome Years paſt; but as Seſſions are now got ſo long and tedious, my Circumſtances will not admit me to ſerve any longer at this Time, I therefore pray that you will chuſe ſome other to ſerve in my Room.

Neſhaminy, Sept. 19, 1758. RICHARD WALKER.

Germantown, September 2, 1758.

To the Freeholders and Electors of the County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING conſcious of the publick Truſt and Confidence you have repoſed in me, by chuſing me one of this County Aſſeſſors for the two laſt ſucceſſive Years; and as the ſaid Service, as Taxes are now ſo high, is become ſo important to the People, I return you my Thanks for that Mark of your Confidence in me; but as my continuing any longer in the ſaid Service, would oblige me to ſacrifice too much of my own private Buſineſs, I kindly requeſt it as a Favour of you, to excuſe me from the ſaid Service for the future, and to vote for ſome other Perſon in my Stead at the next Election, which I ſhall thankfully acknowledge. CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

August 31, 1758.

WHEREAS by the Clemency and free Good will of the honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; by and with His Majeſty's Royal Approbation, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, and Province of Pennſylvania, Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Government of the ſaid Counties, have been obtained, for granting to the preſent and future Inhabitants of the Town of Newark, the Powers and Privileges of having Fairs yearly, and for ever, and one weekly Market; that is to ſay, on the third Thurſday and Friday in the Months of October and April in every Year, for the buying and ſelling of Neat Cattle, Oxen, Cows, Horſes, Sheep and Hogs, and all other Goods, Wares and Commodities. And alſo a weekly Market, viz. on every Thurſday. The ſaid Town is in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, and County of New-Caſtle, ſituated five Miles Weſt of Chriſtiana Bridge, twelve Eaſt of Nottingham Brick Meeting-houſe, ten from the Croſs Roads, ſeven from the Head of Elk, ſixteen from Noxontown, and ſeven Miles from Newport. The Fair to be Cuſtom free for ſome Time.

To be SOLD or LETT,

IN Wilmington New Caſtle County, a commodious Tan-yard, conveniently ſituated, with ſuitable Buildings and Utenſils for carrying on the Buſineſs, and a Spring of good Water, which is conveyed in Spouts to all Parts of the Yard. Alſo a good Brick Houſe, two Stories high, with Slaughter-houſe and Stable adjoining ſaid Tan yard, by DAVID FERRISS.

N. B. ſaid Ferriſs hath alſo to lett a good Cellar, conveniently ſituated near the Upper Market Houſe, in Wilmington, with Tobacco Utenſils for carrying on the Buſineſs, which would very well anſwer, there being no other in Town. ⊕

JAMES BIDDLE,

Attorney at Law, at his Houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

DRAWS DEEDS, WILLS, MORTGAGES, and other Inſtruments of WRITING, carefully. ‡

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM STANDLEY,

On Penroſe's Wharff and Stores, near the Drawbridge,

WEST-INDIA and Philadelphia Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Train Oil, Mackrell, Coffee, Bar Iron, Oats, a Quantity of Logwood, &c. &c. &c. ȣ

To be SOLD,

A SERVANT Woman, who has about five Years to ſerve, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Man, who has worked ſome Time with a Baker. Alſo to be ſold (for ſeven Years only) a young Negroe Woman, who is a very good Cook, and can do all Sorts of Houſe-work. Enquire of John Peters, Baker, in Second ſtreet, next Door to the Sign of the King of Denmark. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Londonderry Townſhip, Cheſter County, ſome time in June laſt, a two Year old Horſe Colt, paces and trots, no Brand nor Ear-mark, about twelve Hands high, has one white Foot behind. The Owner is deſired to come and deſcribe his other Marks, pay Charges, and take him away. ROBERT LAMBORN. ‖

Buſh River, Baltimore County, Maryland, Aug. 29, 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber on Sunday Night, the 27th Inſtant, the two following Servants, viz. Albinus Ball, a Tanner, about 25 Years of Age, born in the Weſt of England, full ſix Feet high, and every way proportionable, ſmooth faced, ſwarthy Complexion, has been on board a Man of War, and is a bold impudent Fellow.

James Greeing, a Shoemaker, of the ſame Country, wears his own Hair, near ſix Feet high, a ſpare raw boned Fellow, thin Viſage, has a Boil juſt below the Pan of his Knee, and pretends to be very lame. They are but poorly clothed, will pretend to be Sailors, and was this Day ſeen within five Miles of Chriſtine Bridge. Whoever apprehends ſaid Servants, and brings them to their Maſter on Buſh River, Baltimore County, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency Reward; or if they are ſecured in any Goal, Forty Shillings for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

⊙ ROBERT ADAIR.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold at the uſual credit, by

BAYNTON *and* BARD,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, three doors above Walnut-ſtreet,

ENgliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh ozenbrigs, flaxen and hempen ſprig linen, Ruſſia and raven duck, 7 8ths Iriſh dowlas, demy 3-qr. ditto, 9 8ths white Iriſh ſheeting, 9 8ths and yd. wd. white Ruſſia ditto, yd. wd. brown Ruſſia ditto, brown Pomerania linen, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, 7 8ths and yd. wide Iriſh linen, white and brown quadruple ſileſia yd. wd. tandem garlix, yd. wd. Nuns holland, piſtol lawns, clear and ſpotted lawns, German and Holland long ditto, clouting diaper, diaper and damaſk table-cloths and napkening, tandem double ſileſias, 3-qr. Ruſſia diaper, curdled Ruſſia linen, white princes linen, cambricks, yd. and ell wd. tanjebs, 6 qr. coſſaes, a variety of cotton and linen checks, buckrams, nankeens, calicoes, coloured Scotch handkerchiefs, blue and white, and red and white Dutch pinwork ditto, cotton and lungee romals, bandanoes, tapſels, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, black paduaſoys, black and changeable perſians, calimancoes, durants, tammies, thickſets, fuſtians, mens and womens thread and worſted hoſe, knit worſted waiſtcoats and breeches, caſtor and felt hats, bajadine ſewing ſilk, ſilk and cotton laces, Scots and Nuns thread, nonſoprettes, gartering, buttons and mohair, coloured thread, needles, pins, ſilk and cotton and worſted caps, butchers knives with ſheaths, large claſp and penknives, caſe buck and [illegible] knives and forks, ſnuff-boxes, taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſleeve buttons, mens and womens ſhammy and lamb gloves, writing paper, ivory combs, a variety of ribbons, quality binding, tapes, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, and cinnamon, ſhot and bar lead, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20-penny nails, ſteel, frying-pans, ſuperfine broadcloths, and bohea tea. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HASELL,

At his Store, in Front ſtreet, next Door to John Mifflin, Eſq;

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

Wilmington, July 18, 1758.

WHereas the Subſcriber has already advertiſed in the Gazette, for all Perſons indebted to him to come and pay their reſpective Debts, and for all Perſons having any Demands againſt him to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid, and little Notice has been taken thereof; this is therefore once more to deſire all Perſons indebted to him, to come and pay their Debts due to him, as he is going in a ſhort Time to remove out of the County, which if not done, will oblige him to make uſe of ſuch methods as will be diſagreeable to him, and expenſive to them. The Subſcriber has now on Hand a neat and compleat Aſſortment of Goods fitting for a Country Store, which he will ſell very cheap. Any Perſon inclining to keep a Store in a Country Town, may have them on very good Terms, and long Credit, and come into the Houſe he now lives in, which has been for many Years a well accuſtomed Houſe for the Buſineſs. He has alſo ſeveral other Things to diſpoſe of, too tedious to mention here. ♈ ABRAHAM JUDAH. Tbc S. Ws.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſnow London, John Finglaſs Commander, and to be ſold by

MARY GRANT,

At her houſe in Front-ſtreet, where Mr. John Groves lately dwelt, by retail, at the loweſt prices for ready money, a neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, viz.

BLack and cloth coloured paduaſoys, ſattins, Engliſh damaſks, taffeties, womens velvet, luteſtring, white ſarcenet, grey mantua, Cyprus gauze, white and red flannels, ſcarlet ſerges, ſtriped linſey, ditto cotton, Scotch ozenbrigs, womens damaſk ſtuff ſhoes, clogs and goloſhoes, cloth coloured and ſcarlet ſhort cloaks, gauze handkerchiefs, coloured and kenting ditto, camblets, mens worſted hoſe, cotton and thread ditto, womens worſted ditto, mens ſilk hoſe, ſewing ſilk, a neat aſſortment of fans, childrens ſpotted hoſe, black allopeens, meſſenets, an aſſortment of necklaces, ferrits, ſilk and cotton laces, tammies, prunels, durants, hungarians, florettas, ſtarrets, poplins, gimp, black ſnale, Iriſh linens and ſheeting, ivory and horn combs, pins and needles, a large aſſortment of ribbons, coloured and white thread, mourning buckles and buttons, black bombazeen, mens and womens gloves, neat Mecklin and Bruſſels lace, linen and cotton check, brown and white buckram, gartering, worſted quality, womens flowered perſian hats, narrow blue lace, muffs and tippets, horſe hair, Leghorn, chipped and paper hats, blue paſteboard handkerchiefs, culgee ditto, Italian crape, tiffeny, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, bobbin, tapes, calicoes, nankeens, dimity, muſlin, bag holland, cambricks and lawns, dowlas, diaper, worſted damaſk, calimancoes, pepper, currants, very good green and bohea tea, double and ſingle refined loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, raiſins, &c. &c. T. b. c. t. f.

THIS is to give Notice, that I the Subſcriber gave my Note of Hand to Matthew Porterfield for Five Pounds, payable on the firſt Day of May laſt; but, as it was a publick Fraud, all Perſons are forewarned from taking an Aſſignment of the ſame. DAVID STEWART.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.